

ASIA'S OIL FOR EUROPE'S WAR

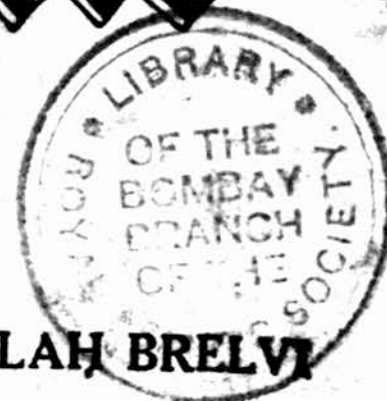
—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELV



VOL. XXIX NO. 25.

BOMBAY: JUNE 29, 1941

PRICE TWO ANNAS

"BLUE EYES"



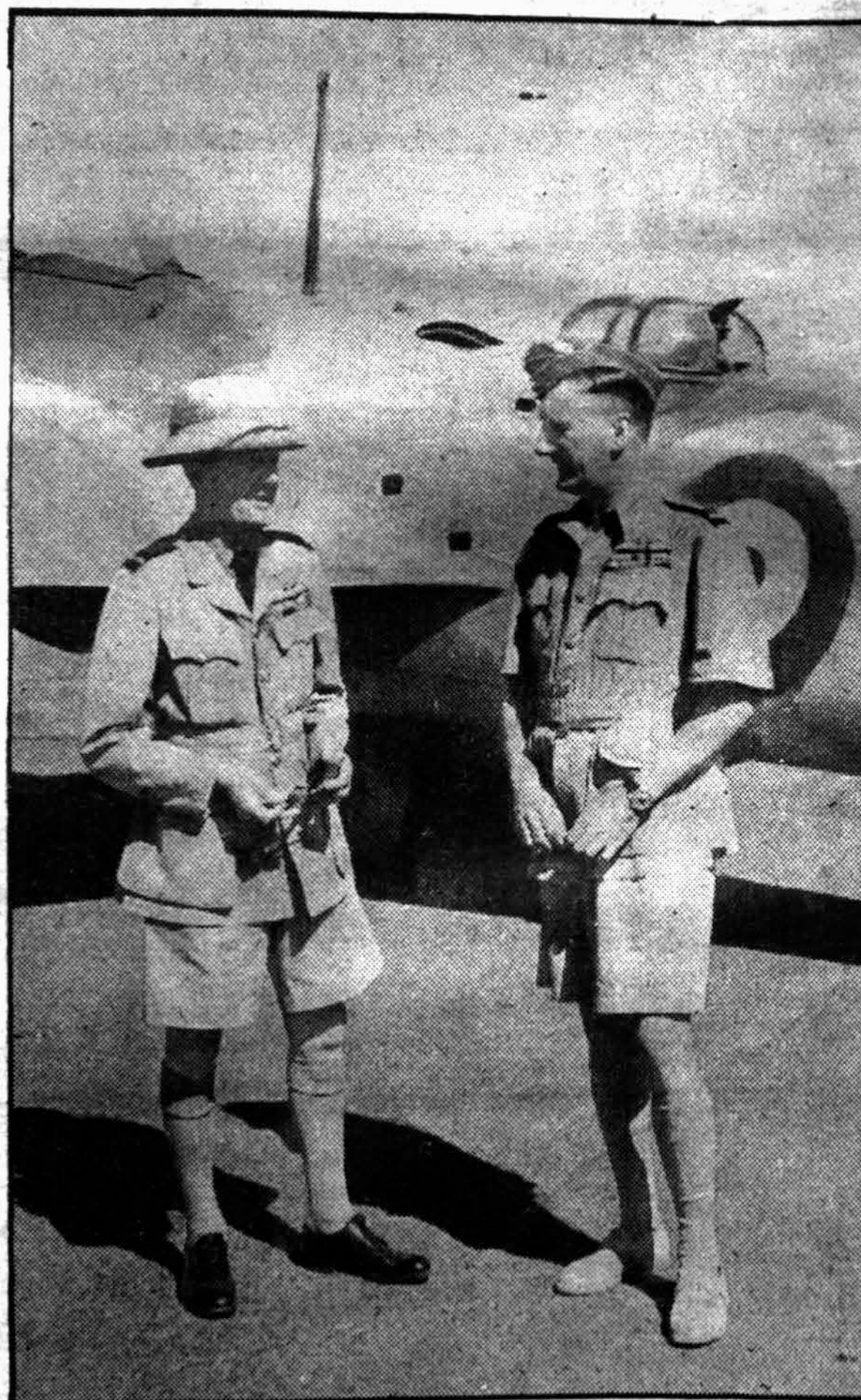
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When Mussolini's Empire Fell

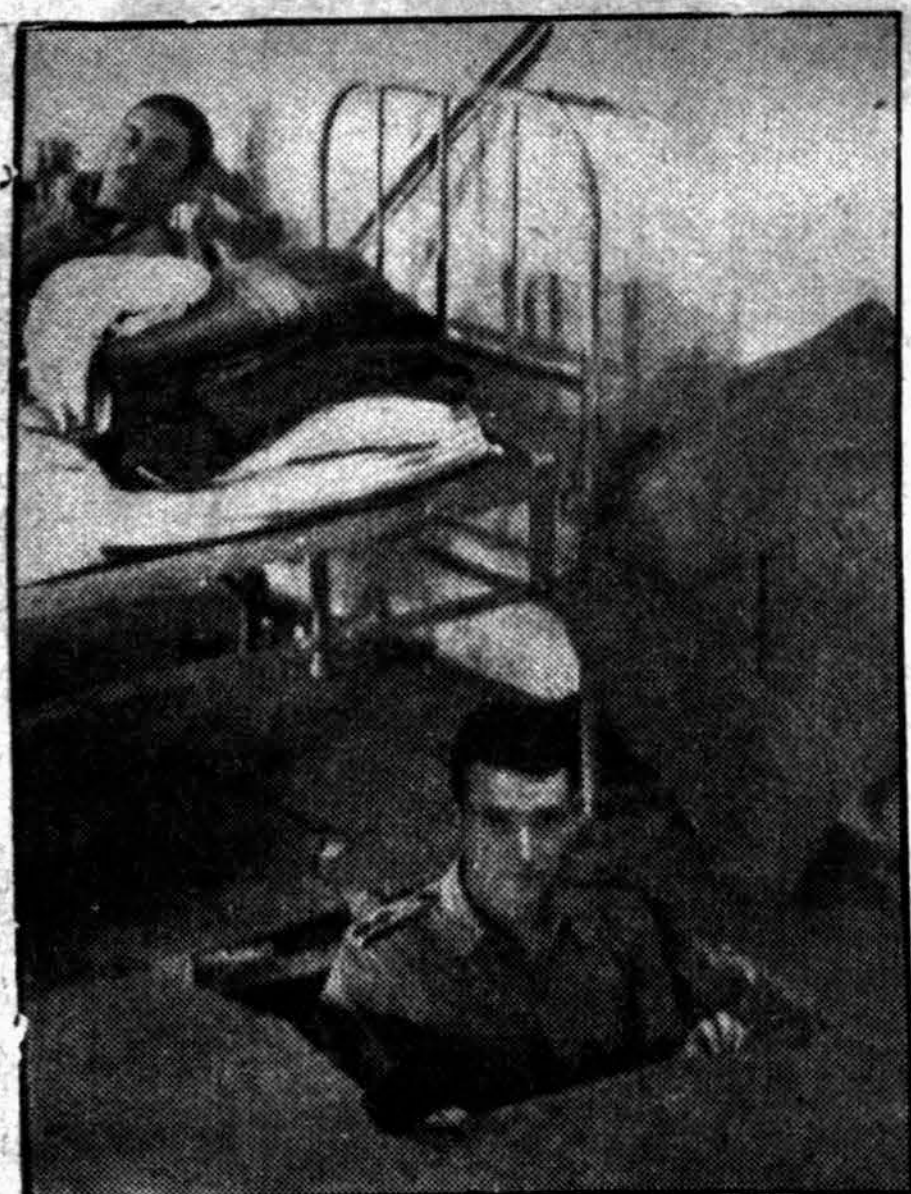


BEFORE THE FALL OF MASSAWA.

An Intelligence Officer reads the message brought in by the emissary. The message, which is in Italian, reads: "Having considered your proposals we do not find them acceptable and it is intended to defend Massawa to the end".



Sir Arthur Longmore, Inspector-General of the R. A. F. and Air Commodore, L. H. Slatter, at Asmara.



British prisoners of war at Adi Ugri make a bid for escape. This tunnel was almost complete when the place was captured by the British!



A blind-folded Italian emissary is brought to headquarters before the fall of Massawa.



Lewa Ibrahim Atalla Pasha, Chief of Staff and Lewa Ali Sherif Pasha, Director of Recruiting, conversing with Sir Sha Mohamed Khan at the Tea Party given to Indian Officers at the Egyptian Army Officers' Club.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JUNE 29, 1941

THEY FIGHT WITH THEIR VOICES

Britain's International Brigade Of Broadcasters

"SOMEWHERE in England", working at high pressure just now, is the most picturesque collection of people Britain has ever seen.

Twenty-four hours a day they pour out propaganda in thirty different languages. From the remote steppes of Russia to the heat of the tropics, the word is carried. This is Britain calling the world, Britain explaining her culture, ideals and aims.

Walk down the main street. A group of people gathered round a newsagent's shop talk excitedly in a lingo quite unintelligible. One of them wears a black coat with a hood. He might be the villain in some out-dated drama, except for his rich brown skin.

Next to him, her lovely head thrown back in laughter, a girl in a Spanish shawl, with fine features and big dark eyes. Holding a newspaper at the centre of the group, a stocky, bearded man who looks as though he comes from Russia. Then there is a tall Spaniard, an aristocratic Arab and a stalwart, dark-skinned gentleman of doubtful origin.

An "Invasion"

And in the background, normal English street, warm in the sunshine. Never before has any town seen such an invasion. Even now, local residents sometimes blink when they look out of their windows in the morning and see some gorgeous apparition strayed from a Maharaja's palace, walking past. It takes time before you get accustomed to seeing a dusky Moroccan warrior, with rows of decorations, buying a two-penny bar of chocolate in the local sweetshop.

It is all part of the remarkable

Palms, Paul Muni,

Pandit Jawaharlal,

La Pasionaria

There is Something
for everyone

on

THE LAST PAGE

(Page 32)

By VINCENT BROWNE

system of overseas broadcasts and radio propaganda controlled by Sir Stephen Tallents. They put out a world service in almost every known language, from English to Afrikaans. A Latin American service goes out nightly. There is a daily 'Near Eastern Service' in Arabic and Persian, another in Spanish and Portuguese, a third in Turkish.

These are not just verbatim translations of bulletins compiled for home consumption. Each country has a different staff of

Sir Stephen Tallents looks the part of a lawyer. He has a high forehead, quiet eyes and a moustache. His career contains some highly adventurous episodes. A witness that remarkable occasion at Riga when he was 1st Lieutenant in the Irish Guards. Riga was then undergoing a series of revolutions and he rode into the town and proclaimed himself Governor—somewhat to the surprise of His Majesty's Government! His first act was to issue a proclama-

received from neutral sources show that the Germans have not succeeded in killing the habit of listening to British broadcasts. In fact the habit is spreading steadily. There has been a marked increase in the Portuguese audience for instance, and in the Turkish, Dutch and Norwegian.

There is a special bus service to the propaganda headquarters, "Somewhere in England." You need special passes to board the bus, and there are no fares to pay, no tickets to clip. A policeman takes charge and calls "All identity cards and your official passes please"

The passengers again, are the most cosmopolitan crowd any English bus ever carried. In fact, if it passes you on the road, you swing round hurriedly and wonder whether you saw aright. The whole town has a faintly fantastic atmosphere

Reviving Minds

But there is nothing fantastic about the work of these men and women. They take it seriously, work hard to get the right effects. One Moroccan gentleman called Ben Mahomed specialises in talks to Free French Forces in Africa. Ben has the most elaborate wardrobe. He looks a picturesque figure in his white turban, khaki jacket and breeches.

Then there is a young French girl who has been machine-gunned, bombed, torpedoed and mined—all within five weeks. It has not checked her gay vivacity, and it has certainly sharpened her propaganda wits.

The radio is one of the most deadly weapons in this war. Germany has killed thousands of minds through the microphone. We are trying to revive them.

ARMAGEDDON AND AFTER

We fought at Armageddon for the freedom of the world!
I fought and you fought, and here our bones lie mixed.
By the master-hands which held us, eastward and westward
hurled,
We were shattered, we fell down, for the place and time
were fixed . . .

Millions we marched; and the rattle of the drums
Drowned the rattle of our chains, and the shouting held our
ranks.

For sweet to our ears was "The conquering hero comes,"
And sweet to our hearts "A grateful country's thanks . . ."

We fought at Armageddon for the freedom of mankind;
I fought, and you fought, and here our bones lie strewn.
The flesh is stripped from off us, the chains remain behind,
And the Freedom that we fought for is an unremembered
tune.

—LAURENCE HOUSMAN in "The Heart of Peace", 1919.

sub-editors expert on that country, and every item is chosen with an eye to the people concerned.

Special Features

There are special features like Listening Post and Radio News-reel. Every night Listening Post deftly unravels and exposes the tricks of enemy propaganda. The special German news gives details of damage done by R. A. F. raids. It is not just a general survey. A single German bulletin has given as many as a hundred places bombed by the R. A. F.

To make their authenticity finally unquestionable, the names of factories damaged are also added, on occasion. In the case of Italy seventy per cent of the news put out deals with air, naval and military affairs.

tion. "Executions will now cease" a decidedly bold proclamation in those troublesome days.

It was not the first time or the last that Sir Stephen has taken bold steps. Overseas broadcasting has shown a new and more vigorous strain since he took over. Nobody can say to-day, that we are not disseminating the British notion of democracy to the four corners of the globe. Whether the actual material is all it might be, is another matter, but again, it has improved vastly in the last six months.

Ear Of World

Meanwhile, Britain's international propaganda brigade continues to hold the ear of the world, day and night. Reports

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HARI—The HARIJAN

He Rose To Be An M. L. A. But Remained The Perfect Bearer

By KRISHNA HUTHEESING

In a large compound, a house was being re-built and many coolies were working there. Some were carrying bricks, some water and others were helping to build up the walls. At some distance a little boy of about ten years was struggling to balance yet another brick on top of those he already had on his tiny head, but each time he tried to put it on top of the others, all of them fell down!

Again and yet again he tried without success but he did not give up. For a moment he would rest; then wiping the perspiration off his forehead he would start off again, determined to succeed.

A little way off stood the owner of the house watching the little lad. He could not but admire him for his perseverance; so he walked up to him and said "What is your name, youngster?" "My name is Hari", came the prompt reply, as he politely salaamed the master. "Does your father work here?" asked the owner. "No, said Hari, "my father is a Harijan and is not supposed to do this sort of work."

"Then why are you doing it?" asked the gentleman. "Oh I am different," said Hari. "I do not want to be treated as an untouchable all my life. I do not feel any different to other people so why should I not work with them? Besides, I am studying too, for I want to be educated and to have a fine job when I grow older. That is why I am trying to earn so that I can have enough money to study."

* * * *

The gentleman was very impressed with the young boy, who unlike his class spoke so fearlessly and with such determination. "Would you like to work for me, Hari?" he asked. You can live in that big house and I shall pay you as I do my other servants. Wide-eyed with astonishment, Hari stood speechless! When at last he found his voice he nodded and said "Yes Sir, I would like it very much."

And so Hari entered the house of which he became a vital part in later years. He was too young to do much work, so he helped the other servants around the house and did odd jobs. Then after some years he was promoted to serve under the butler and to learn table work. Gradually he grew up into a fine servant—smart, willing and with unlimited energy; only he was rather spoilt by the master of the house who was always very partial to him.

One day the only son of the family returned from his studies abroad. He wanted a smart valet

but not one of those he tried suited him. At last it was decided that Hari should be taught the work of a valet, and as he was exceedingly smart he soon learnt his job and became indispensable to his master.

He was a bit of a knave and had no scruples at all in making use of his master's clothes, shoes or anything else, but he always remained the perfect servant. When his young master whom he worshipped, got married, his services came to an abrupt end as is almost always the case, for a bachelor servant can never work under a mistress.

* * * *

For months Hari sulked and would not do any other work, for it hurt his pride to be told to do other work when he had been a privileged servant for so many years. However after some time he came back rather shamefacedly as he was bored doing nothing and he said he could not possibly work for another family!

So he was installed again. He served well and loyally for many

long years; then the master of the house fell very ill. All through the illness, which lasted many months Hari waited upon him night and day with no thought of himself. When the master died Hari was disconsolate and deeply mourned his loss.

Times changed. The once luxurious home was stripped of a great deal of its pomp and splendour. It was due to political convictions that simplicity became the order of the day. Hari followed in the footsteps of his masters and took to wearing thick khadi. He became a staunch nationalist and apart from his work he did what he could in the way of political work.

Some years later, Hari stood for election and was duly elected on the Harijan ticket! It was a proud day for Hari the first day he went to the Assembly, dressed simply but smartly in spotless white khadi. He went with his employer whom he had worked for all his life, and who happened to be a minister at the time. There was no arrogance in his demeanour—no conceit.

In the Assembly he sat with great dignity and took part in all the proceedings. In the evenings he would return home, hurriedly change into his working clothes and within a few minutes one would see him working as usual about the house. He was no longer Hari, the M.L.A. but simply a bearer whose duty it was to cater to the wants of everybody.

* * * *

For over two years he functioned as a member of the Assembly. The Congress ministries resigned and when the National movement began, Hari signed up as a Satyagrahi, just as readily and unhesitatingly as he had always been willing to do other work.

To-day Hari, the Harijan lad had dreamed dreams of doing great things, lies in a prison cell, sentenced to a year's imprisonment. He is full of joy and pride at having at last followed in his master's footsteps. His spirit is unbroken and he is still the smiling, ever-obliging servant to his employers when they visit him in jail sometimes. A staunch nationalist he is convinced of the righteousness of the cause he is serving, and would, if the necessity arose, even give his life for it.

Mystery Of Blood-Transfusion

A MAN WHO HAS THE PALLOR OF DEATH
ON HIS FACE WAKES UP AND SAYS
HE FEELS FINE

You have seen posters calling for volunteer blood donors. Tens of thousands have responded and have been tested. Slightly more than half have been disappointed when told that their blood is not suitable. Why? Is it "thin" or diseased? Perhaps you have been accepted as a suitable donor and have given some of your blood. What happens to it after it has been shed? Why does it produce such wonderful results?

The object of testing the blood is to determine the kind or blood group to which you belong. Human beings differ from all the animal kingdom except the apes in having four different kinds of blood. An individual belongs to one or other of these blood groups. The group is inherited from the parents in much the same way as the colour of the hair or eyes. It has nothing to do with race or the condition of

health and does not change during life.

One of the groups called Group O (sometimes called Group 4) is peculiar in that blood from an individual of this group will "mix" with the blood of any of the four groups. For this reason, people belonging to Group O are called universal donors. Blood from any one of the other three groups, which are called A, B, and AB, will "mix" well with blood of the same group. It is not possible to "mix" blood from any one of these three groups with blood of a different group. For example, A will "mix" with A and B with B, but A cannot "mix" with B, or B with A, writes a medical correspondent in "John O'London's Weekly."

TESTING THE MIXTURE

What do we mean by the word "mix"? If some of the red blood cells obtained from a donor are mixed with the clear part of the blood (serum) from another individual (the recipient), one of two events takes place. Either the mixture remains a clear uniform bright red, or else, within a few minutes, little specks appear in the mixture and the uniform red colour disappears. In the first case there is good mixing and the blood of the donor can be injected into the recipient without harm, i.e., it will "mix." When the second occurs, it means that the little red blood cells of the donor will run into clumps (agglutination) if injected into the recipient. The donor's blood will therefore not "mix." If clumping did occur in the body of the recipient, the result would be serious. Tiny blood vessels would be plugged by the clumps of cells with disastrous effects.

It is fortunate that there is a kind of blood (Group O) which will mix with any other group. If donors of Group O blood are always used, it is not necessary to test the recipient. Time is therefore saved, and the risk of accidents due to the injection of unsuitable blood is reduced to vanishing point. Only 45 per cent. of our population belong to Group O. This is the reason why less than half of those who volunteer as donors are called on to give of their blood.

A FLUID PREVENTS CLOTTING

Let us assume that you have been found to be a suitable donor. You are called on, one day, to attend and give some of your blood. A small injection of anaesthetic is made under the skin, just above the vein from which the blood is to be taken. This ensures that no pain whatever is felt when the hollow needle is passed through the skin into the vein. The blood flows into a sterilized bottle in which there is a quantity of fluid. This fluid has the property of preventing the blood from clotting. The blood is mixed gently with the fluid and soon the bottle is filled to the appointed level. The needle is withdrawn from the vein and the operation is over. A short rest and a drink of tea or coffee or beer prevent any possible faintness.

The quantity of blood which is drawn off at any one time is rather less than 8 per cent. of the total blood in the body. There are no ill effects. On the contrary, many donors feel much fitter after a blood donation. The body soon repairs the loss and in a very few weeks the donor could give another quantity of blood.

COOLED IN A REFRIGERATOR

After it is drawn off, the blood is cooled in a suitable refrigerator. It is then sealed up and is ready to be distributed and used. During the period of shortage, the

(Continued On Page 30)

THE MONEY MAKER

What Sells most now-a-days?

It is the materials and commodities required for the greatest war of all times whose daily expenses are estimated in millions of gold. Jute as you know is an unavoidable necessity in the present day war, so, why not make money in the jute market? For profitable earning in the jute future market with a minimum investment of Rs. 500/- please ask for particulars to:—

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Asia's Oil For Europe's War

DERRICKS AND PIPELINES, INSTEAD OF DOMES AND MINARETS, ARE NOW FEATURES OF MIDDLE EAST LANDSCAPE

Gone are the days when the Middle East lived in the imagination of the Europeans as the land of cupolas and white soaring minarets of mosques and shrines.

To-day it is the region of oil, of pipe lines stretching across vast spaces of desert land, of refineries, and of innumerable rows of chimneys and aluminium coloured tanks. The traveller with a historical sense of the Middle East is irresistibly led to say, "Indeed the East has been secularised!" It is this secularisation which must make the Middle a major theatre of war in the near future.

Even in the last war the oil belt of Caucasus played a significant part. This is the region which stretches from Baku, on the Caspian Sea, to Batum, on the Black Sea, and which belongs to Soviet Russia. At one time, in recent years, this region was immediately after the United States as second among the oil producers of the world. The important oil centres are Baku, Maikop, Gronsbay and Balkhani. There is an up-to-date refinery at Baku, from which oil flows in a long, winding, pipeline to Batum, on the other end. This pipeline dates back to the year 1871, when Robert Nobel, brother of the famous Alfred Nobel, laid its foundation.

Oil Produces Social Change

From 1901 onwards oil has played a significant part in the economic as well as political and social history of Iran. For, the industrial achievements of the Anglo-Iranian Company have their counterpart in the social sphere also. Building of roads, public sanitation, elementary and secondary schools, reduction of nomadism, and hospital facilities are some of the boons which came in the wake of foreign oil settlements in Persia, and which provided an incentive as well as a model for the progressive administration of Reza Shah Pahlvi.

The story of oil in Iran begins from the year 1901, when financed by William d'Arcy, the "Gold Digger" of Australia De Morgan, Monsieur Cotte, and a

Persian named Kitabi ventured to undertake the 'oil campaign' in Persia. They obtained a concession for oil for sixty-six years for the whole of Persia, except the Northern Provinces which came under Russian influence. These early pioneers then set out to work against all odds. Lack of transport, scarcity of fuel and above all, the burning heat of the desert were very discouraging factors, indeed. But the drilling and boring continued. At last oil welled up at Maidani Naftun. In 1909 the Anglo-Persian (Now Anglo-Iranian) Company came into existence with d'Arcy as the Managing Director. Thus began the feverish 'oil activity' in Persia, which brought into existence a number of important towns with oil refineries working day and night. At Abadan, on the head of the Persian Gulf there are large refineries with a capacity of about 2,25,000 barrels

per day. A pipe line connects the refinery with Ahwaz and Maidani Naftun, two important oil centres. Another pipeline connects Khaniken (on the Iraq frontier) and Kirmanshah, where another refinery of the Anglo-Iranian company is maintained.

Liquid Pearls!

The islands of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf have hitherto enjoyed a unique reputation for rich and lustrous pearls. In recent years, however, these islands have come to light on account of the development of oil industry. The first successful attempt was made in 1931. The experiment was continued by the Bahrein Petroleum Company with encouraging results. To-day the islands are spotted with huge derricks. Oil lies in separate rocky chambers at a distance of several hundred yards from the crust of the earth; and every day the tubes of the Bahrein Petroleum Company eat their way into the earth in pursuit of oil. In 1938 a refinery was built with the most up-to-date equipment in the Middle East. It is

glo-Iranian alliance in this war of aggression.

of the League of Nations. The question then came before the Hague Courts, and finally in 1925, according to a treaty between England, Iraq and Turkey, Mosul was awarded to Iraq. Immediately after this settlement the Iraq Petroleum Company came into existence. A great majority of the shareholders of this Company were English, French and Americans. A concession for 75 years was obtained from Iraq, according to which the Company secured the right of exploiting the land to the east of Tigris. Another company called Mosul Oil Fields Ltd., in which the German and Italian interests dominated, also obtained a 75 year concession. But in 1936 the Italian and German shares "evaporated" and the English acquired a dominating position in this enterprise also.

The Iraq Petroleum Company conducted boring and drilling in the district of Mosul; and after eight years of persistent efforts the engineers constructed the double pipe line from Kirkuk to the Mediterranean coast. Starting from Kirkuk the line comes as far as Haditha, from where it branches off into two sections. One line runs to Tripoli in Syria, and the other to Haifa in the British mandated territory. This line carries 4,400,000 tons of petroleum annually to Haifa for the use of British Navy.

Hidden "Sea Of Oil"

These are some of the landmarks of oil industry in the Middle East. But the East is mysterious, and there are a great many sources still to be exploited. A strange mystery clings round Northern Persia and the land which stretches between Mosul and the Mediterranean coast. It is rumoured that in these parts there is a "Sea of oil" which has yet to serve man and his industry. Engineers and experts are conducting experiments with tremendous zeal. Recently a practical attempt was made to exploit the oil wells of Northern Iran; but the enterprise was abandoned owing to the fear of "nationalistically-minded" states. In 1938 oil was traced in that part of Syria which is known as Gesira. Since then this region has also attracted attention as a source of inexhaustible oil.

The war of nerves has already started in the Middle East. The oil of these tapped as well as untapped sources is bound to feed the flames.

BY

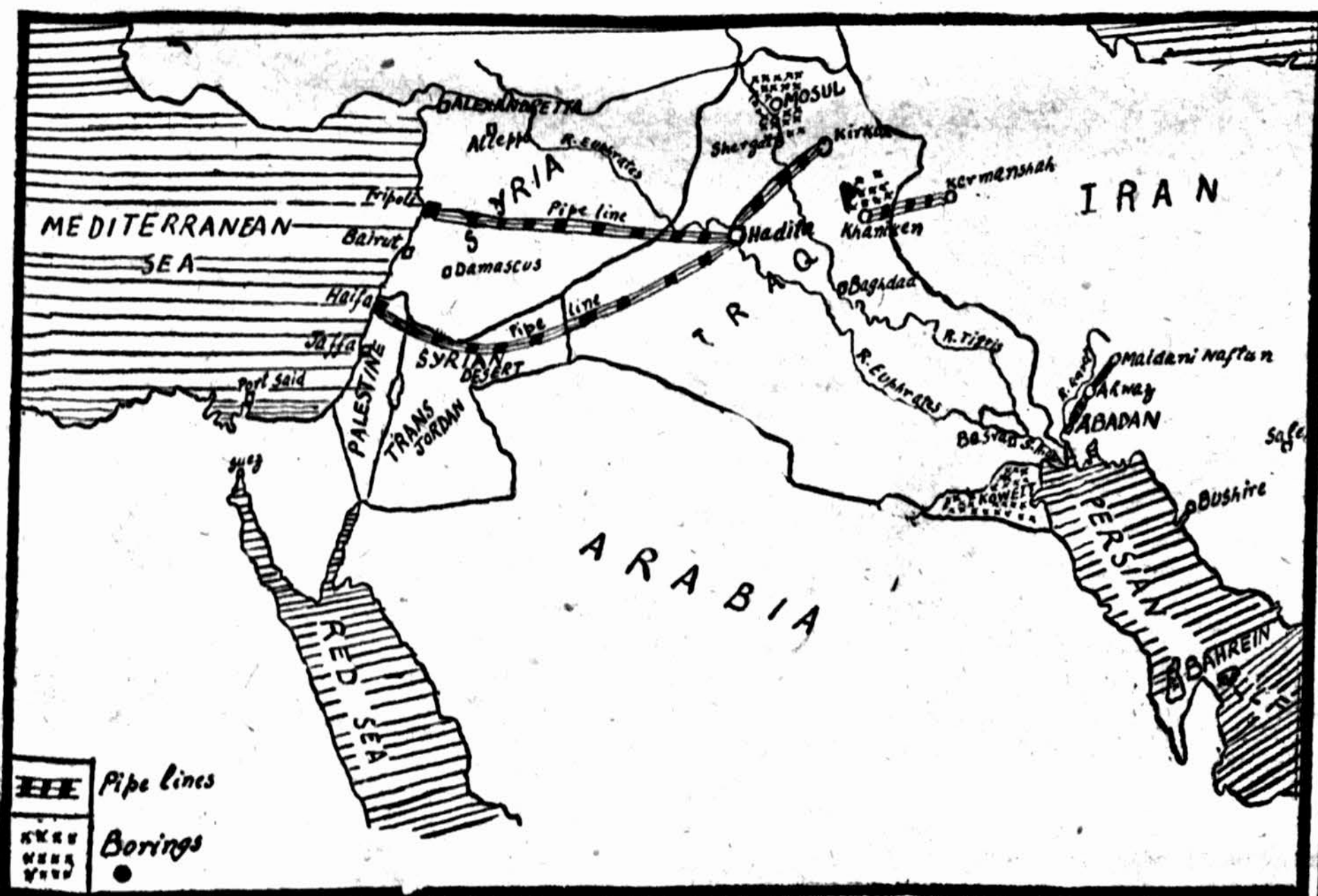
Khawaja Mushtaq Ahmad

said that this refinery was built at a cost of twelve million dollars, and its average daily output is 25,000 barrels. The Company is American; but a major part of the higher staff of the Company is constituted by young 'oil-minded' English engineers.

Mosul Oilfields

The first scientific attempt to exploit oil in the district of Mosul in Iraq was in 1914 by the Turkish Petroleum Company, an Anglo-German enterprise. But the Company proved a "bubble company", because immediately after its formation the war broke out, and the impetus received a great setback.

In the post-war settlement the oil fields of Mosul constituted a most thorny problem. The Turks under the able representation of Ismet Pasha, the present President of the Turkish Republic, vigorously demanded that Mosul should not be isolated from the Turkish dominion. The dispute continued for over three years and the two Lausanne Conferences proved inconclusive. The Turks refused to accept even the ruling



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INSIDE JAPAN

For 13 years, James Russell Young served as Hearst's "International News Agency" correspondent in Tokyo, the last ten years as chief of the Tokyo Bureau. In December 1939 and January 1940, correspondent Young decided to leave Japan for a spell to see what the war looked like from the Chinese side. His tour of Free China was an eye-opener. Back in Chungking from a visit to the China fronts he cabled numerous dispatches which added up to saying that Japan's war strength was waning, that Japanese leaders in Tokyo knew little of the Chinese determination and spirit.

Back in Tokyo on Jan. 21, 1940, Japanese police arrested him, jailed him in solitude for 61 days, found him guilty but gave him only a suspended sentence after prominent Japanese vouched for his honesty and good intentions. A few weeks after his release, Young was recalled to America, sat down to write his notes on "Inside Japan" which was published by the "Atlantic Monthly" this past February.

Real Battle

Wrote correspondent Young: "The Japanese people enter a New Year weary of three and a half years of an undeclared war which their army calls holy, and

irritated with the sacrifices and deprivations resulting from that struggle.

Militarily, the campaign in China was won by Japan. But the real battle is with the millions of Japanese homes affected by death, disease, shortages of food and commodities, and the viciousness of uncontrolled inflation, which has become a serious social-welfare problem.

"The Japanese, a regimented and orderly people at home, do not mind the 72-hour week, but they object to four-fifths of a pound of sugar monthly, no pure butter, milk only in certain areas, four matches a day, and no cotton or wool for clothes. Rice is short. Wheat is gone. A few extra pennies in the housewife's hand are no longer sufficient temptation to the bird of high cost of living, which has flown out of reach of millions of Japanese families.

Police And Police

"Japan is overrun with economic police and thought police. The first category includes the squads which in two years arrested 668,000 Japanese businessmen suspected of bottlegging commodities: foods, metals, medicines, gasoline, leather, cotton, and even tires and tennis balls. The thought

police imprison people by the scores—people suspected of not thinking in line with Government decrees. If the Spiritual Mobilization Committee orders the people to endure personal sacrifices, the population grumbles, and the duty of the thought-police squads is to round up those who dare think out loud at dinner parties or in private group conversations. They have jailed over 1,200 professors from colleges and universities.

"The seriousness of the situation is mirrored by the recent surprise appointment of a Lieutenant General as Minister of Justice and the appointment of Baron K. Hiranuma as Minister of Interior, under whom the economic and thought police operate.

Food Shortage

"Epidemics are feared. Water is low in the two municipal reservoirs—feeding Tokyo's 6,500,000 people. Scarlet fever, diphtheria and dysentery are mounting. The water shortage is due to the enormous increase in building munitions, armaments, and heavy-industries plants which have mushroomed around Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka. Coming to work in these plants are hundreds of thousands of families. Their demands for water have added to the distress of city authorities in conserving the supply.

"The army blames the shortage on lack of rain. The public growls and does not believe in this explanation. If a citizen grumbles too loudly, he will be summoned by the thought police. If he uses more than his ration of water or electricity, he is chastened by the economic police.

"Farmers face the worst rice shortage in years. They blame the lack of rain for poor rice crops. Japan has had to ration rice, her main staple. All this, behind-the-scenes-Japanese, say, is due to the war in China and not to a lack of rainfall.

"Japanese prefer polished rice—its whiter, full-bodied kernels and flavour have more appeal. In polishing, the bulk content is reduced as much as 30 per cent. The Government has decreed that in homes and restaurants at least 70 per cent of unpolished rice must be used with 30 per cent of the polished grain. This is an attempt to cover up the fast depreciating Government stores. Heavier rice supplies are needed to send to China for Japan's soldiers. Farms are short on labour; wages in factories have drawn men and women to the urban industrial areas. Japan is forced to import rice from Burma and Thailand. If the present season shows no improvement, there may be a rice famine in Korea and Japan proper this winter, duplicating the serious shortage in Manchuria last season.

"Milk consumption in Tokyo has been reduced to 2,000 gallons a day for 6,500,000 people. If once you had three bottles a day for your family of six to-day your ration is half a bottle. The cows do not give as much milk as formerly, since the fodder and feed are being largely appropriated for army horses and mules. The dairy farms are up against it: they are forced to pay higher prices for feed but must sell their milk at Government-controlled prices.



"... Hospitals have experienced a shortage of cotton gauze and bandages and materials for anesthesia...."

"Even the time-honored custom of serving wine at funerals has come under a ban. The shortage of rice has cut down on the feed mixtures for chickens; the chickens get even by producing fewer eggs.

Jails Overcrowded

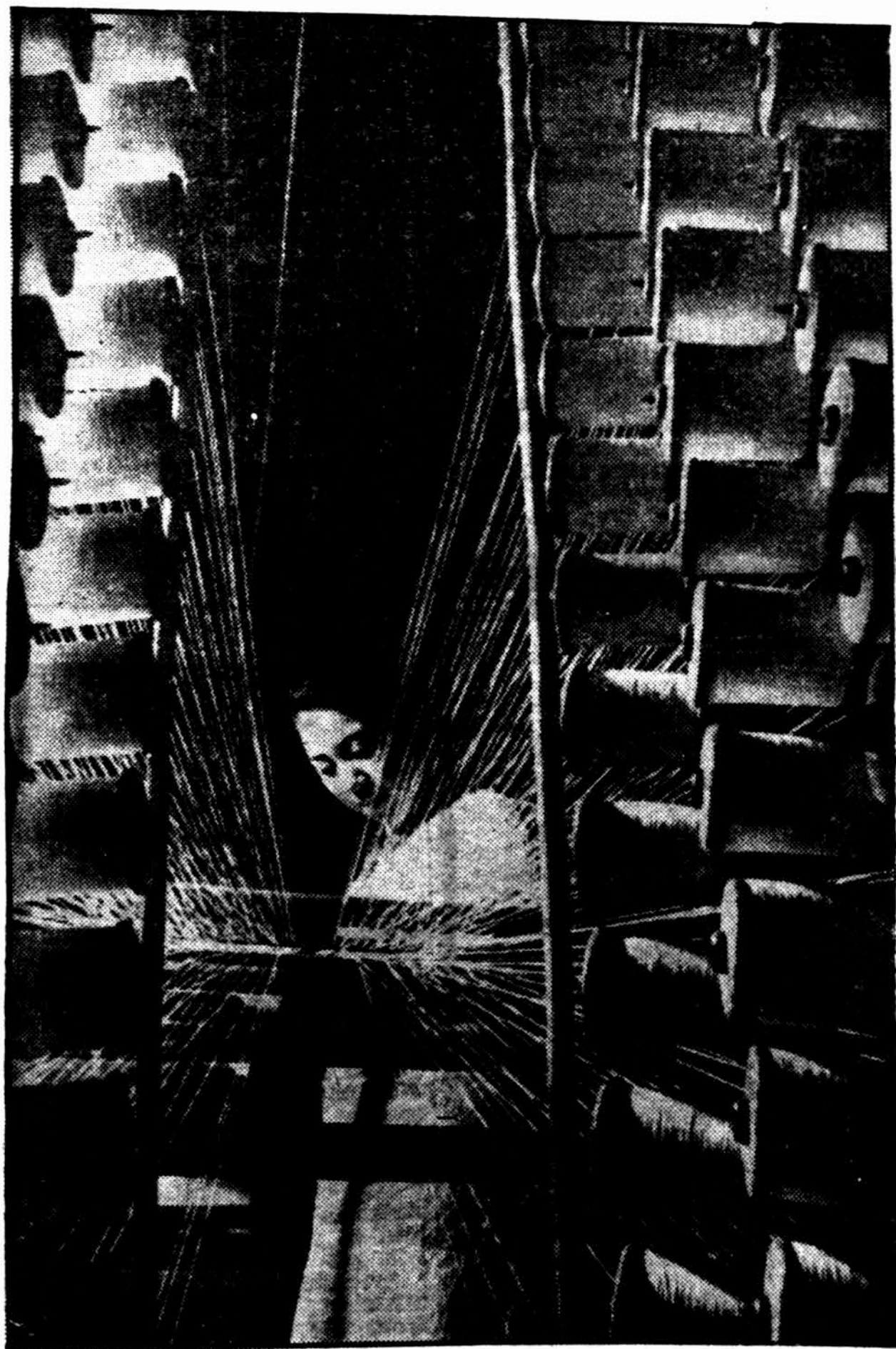
"The Japanese are a docile and patriotic people and at first they accepted these economic sacrifices as a necessary makeshift....but the masses of the people have become pessimistic and all too questioning of the outcome of the war. All those who have no money are beginning to hoard commodities. They participate in illegal transactions...."

"In a year and a half, 200,918 persons were hauled in by the Japanese economic police in the city of Tokyo alone for illegal transactions. There are not sufficient jails to hold the violators in the city. Persons detained are finally placed on probation and repeat their offenses, knowing there is not enough cell space to house them if they are caught again. They deal in leather, cotton, woollen, silk, rice, wine, copper, iron gasoline, lumber, sugar and many food products.

"Japan's present government could be labelled a 'staple-fiber cabinet'. In their first enthusiasm, the people called staple fiber material 'patriotic-fiber.' Then as the novelty wore off, the Federation of Women's Societies in Tokyo began to compile a list of defects in staple fiber. Japanese wear split-toe socks. Made of staple fiber, these fell apart after a few washings.

"Sale of cotton goods was prohibited two years ago! Hospitals have experienced a shortage of cotton gauze and bandages and materials for anaesthesia. The dearth of quinine, aspirin and iodine makes the situation extremely serious...."

"People take in their pumps at night. Water thieves steal the water and metal, steal the pumps



Japan still produces cotton goods but only for export. For home consumption "sale of cotton goods was prohibited two years ago."

American Correspondent Reports On Breakdown Of Japanese Economy; Food Shortage; Persecution Of Intellectuals

themselves to sell for military scrap iron. Metal fences, manhole covers, door-knobs, kitchen utensils and gadgets have a way of disappearing..... The Japanese have a policeman for everything. The plain-clothes man wants to know what you are thinking. The specialist checks on how much water you use. Now comes the electric squad—Japan does not want her people to use electricity. If you violate the electricity control law, you are liable to three years in jail and a fine up to dol. 1,200.

"The Minister of Education wants better lighting to aid eyesight and larger book and newspaper type so that the people can be better trained in reading propaganda. The eyesight gets worse. The newspapers cannot obtain larger type owing to the metal shortage, and the light bulbs, are reduced in size since the import of Chinese tungsten has been cut off by guerrilla activities.

If You Are Ill...

"Gas and gasoline are controlled. After nine o'clock you bribe the driver who takes you half the distance and then wants a new bribe to finish the trip. Taxis are not permitted to do business after midnight.....If late at night you are seriously ill, you walk to the nearest police station, fill out a typical Japanese questionnaire, and upon approval are permitted by the police to have a taxi for a trip to the hospital—provided you can find a taxi with gasoline and provided you have the necessary funds.

A Japanese friend remarked to me jokingly that sickness should be encountered early in the month. The gasoline ration is greater the first 20 days. From then on, the supply is less and the ambulance may be unable to make a trip until the first of the next month.

"Lack of local miners holds down the production of coal for the gas works. Lack of train holds up delivery of the coal that is taken out of the pits. To replace the men who are in the army or in factories, women and children are working in the mines of western Japan.

"An American businessman just returned from 30 years in Japan, reported to the State Department that Japan's domestic situation is approaching hysteria. The commodity shortages and lack of war materials will become worse. The antiforeign campaign is an attempt by the Government to divert the people's attention from their insecurity and lower stan-

dards of living. People everywhere where are asking, 'Why should the war continue. When will it end?'

Prelude To Distress

"Japan's shortage does not pretend collapse or famine, but it is very definitely a prelude to severe internal distress, exceedingly difficult the Government's efforts to maintain public morale and support for the war in its fourth winter.

"The shortage of common food products affects the masses at home and holds back the development within the occupied zones of China. The Chinese are not raising normal crops, and have only sufficient food for themselves—not for the invaders. This compels the great Japanese shippers to use most of their vessels for the transportation of food and clothing and medicine to China. Other ships must be diverted to bring maize and rice from Indo-China and Thailand—an economic necessity which has seldom before arisen in Japan's existence. As an inevitable consequence, there are fewer ships available for the overseas export trade. Shortages within Japan reflect the sacrifice essential if the troops in



Girls of tender age are made to work in munition factories of Japan.

China are to be fed and clothed. And this drain is in turn intensified by the withdrawal of gold reserves for importing food from abroad to keep the home kitchens going.

"Beyond this shortage (for

which there is no Japanese solution at present in sight) just over the rim of the horizon lies the threat of inflation and the economic consequences of demobilization, if and when the war ends. But that is another story."

"THE BLACK DRAGON" RULES JAPAN

The sinister Society of the Black Dragon has become the real ruler of Japan. Through its powerful agents spotted in high places; its intimate association with the Army leaders and hotheads; its control of the hundreds of other secret societies and most important, its ruthless and unchecked use of terror and murder to wipe out all opposition no matter how highly placed, it has finally succeeded in stamping out all but vestige of constitutional government and replacing it by dictatorship of the samurai, the warrior caste. The emblem of writes "Friday" the Black (New York) Dragon. More important, however, are the larger aims of the Black Dra-



gon—its world outlook. Japan's present Foreign Minister is Yosuke Matsuoka. In 1932, several terrorist affiliates of the Black Dragon staged an up-rising intended to wipe out all political parties. The Premier was murdered. Reason: He refused to expand the Manchurian invasion into China. Other prominent Japanese were also murdered.

OUT TO CONQUER THE WORLD

The uprising was quelled and police investigation revealed that the South Manchurian Railroad had financed the insurgents. Matsuoka was president of the Railroad. Today he is Foreign Minister and his announced plan for a "New Order" in East Asia is but a small part of the larger plan of the Black Dragon.

That grandiose scheme can best be summed up by quoting from the memorandum on Japanese policy attributed to Baron Tanaka: "In order to conquer the world, we must first conquer China. Having China's resources at our disposal, we shall proceed to conquer India, the Archipelago (Malay), Asia Minor, Central Asia and even Europe."

This whole plan may sound far-fetched, but to the Japanese "super-nationalist," and he is in the saddle, it is the shape of things to come—the divine mission of Nippon. What's more, the Japanese Army is already working to put it into effect.

Black Dragon control of the Cabinet is exercised through the notorious Col. Kingoro Hashimoto. The Colonel is officially designated as "adviser" to Premier Prince Konoye. The Premier, himself, is merely an aristocratic front for the Black Dragon, holding his

job because he is acceptable to the Court nobles as well as to the super-patriots.

Black Dragon control of the Army comes through the Chief of Staff, General Gen Sugiyama. As Minister of War in 1937, he gave the go-ahead signal for the attack on China. The general is one of the Black Dragon leaders. As far as the rest of the country is concerned, the Black Dragon rules by virtue of the gun, the bomb and the knife—wielded by fanatical "super-patriots."

COMPLETE VICTORY.

The Black Dragon Society was founded in 1878 by a group of Samurai headed by Mitsuru Toyama. Its purpose was to wipe out popular government and bring back the military dictatorship of the Shogunate which had then been overthrown. The first step was to make the Army indispensable to Japan. They therefore worked for a programme of colonial expansion. The Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 was started through the activity of Black Dragon "5th Columnists" in Korea. The Russo-Japanese War was a Black Dragon triumph. It was declared only after Chief Black Dragon Toyama gave the anti-war Premier, Prince Ito, the choice between war or death.

To-day, the victory of the Black Dragon is virtually complete. Japan's constitution is smashed and her people have been made inarticulate. The Samurai dream of a feudal military dictatorship is being superimposed upon a modern capitalist state, and the resulting machine, which the Black Dragon created with such patience, ruthlessness and cunning is planning for its drive to World Empire—or destruction.



JAPAN. AGGRAVATION has become now, with "spiritual mobilization" and dictatorship of the Black Dragon.

China's Greatest Sage

What about this Confucius who is quoted with such careless abandon today?

From the variety of witticisms and doubtful gems of homespun philosophy attributed to him one might conclude that he was a composite of Walter Winchell, Charlie McCarthy, Will Rogers, Fred Allen and Jack Benny.

However that may be, the average American knows Confucius only as a Chinese whose shining light of wisdom rose in the East a very long time ago, in this brief knowledge he is quite correct; but there is a great deal more to be said of Confucius than that.

To clarify a misconception at the expense of a paradox, Confucius was not Confucius at all. The gentleman's family name was K'ung. Those who were privileged to address him added a Fu, meaning doctor, teacher or philosopher. This in turn was followed by the symbol Tse, a suffix of familiarity or esteem often tacked on the ends of Chinese substantive nouns. The whole added up to K'ung Fu-Tse, of which the commonly used Confucius is a latinization coined by the Jesuits and later popularized in the West.

"Middle Flowery Kingdom"

Confucius lived in China poetically referred to in ancient records as the Middle Flowery Kingdom, during the Chow Dynasty, or about six hundred years before the Christian Era. This period was one of the great spiritual awakening in the East just as the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. were to be in the Mediterranean region. Besides Confucius, it produced the Indian mystic, Gautama Buddha, whose philosophy of religious conduct spread over China a few hundred years later; and Lao Tse (literally the Old One), whose teachings of Tao, the Way of Life reinforced Confucianism to establish a profound and lasting influence on the later generations of China.

Even at that early time, when our ancestors of Northern Europe were dressed in skins, hiding in caves and indulging in blitzkriegs with crude bronze weapons, the civilization in China was old. The great agricultural masses gained adequate returns from the good earth; the favoured few lived in marble palaces, wore embroidered silk garments and cultivated the esthetic things of life; the artisans produced things that were graceful as well as useful; the poets and artists created masterpieces of enduring beauty, the philosophers taught contentment through their doctrines of purpose and conduct. It was a golden age of culture, although perhaps not the richest.

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HIS NAME WAS REALLY NOT CONFUCIUS AT ALL BUT HIS WISDOM HAS MOULDED THE WORLD'S MOST POPULOUS NATION FOR 25 CENTURIES

est which China was to experience.

Since the aristocracy of China has always been based primarily on scholarship, anyone with determination and studious application had a chance to rise to the top of the social heap. Confucius possessed these two qualities to a marked degree, and soon got ahead in the world. Scholastic excellence landed him various official positions. Among other offices, he served as Magistrate and Minister of Crime in the ancient city of Chung-Tu.

Head Of Wisdom Academy

That he was well chosen for such a position of justice and mercy is well illustrated by his following observation on official responsibilities: "When you get to the heart of crime, be moved with pity, not puffed with joy. If you guide the people by law and subdue them by punishment, they may shun crime, but will not be devoid of shame. But if you guide them by example and subdue them by courteous persuasion, they will learn shame and be good."

Confucius later set himself up as head of an academy for the Discovery and Imparting of Wisdom in his native state of Lu (in Shantung Province). But neither this undertaking nor his official positions could satisfy the insatiable hunger of his ambitions. He then attached himself to various dukes and princes of nearby states, with the hope that they might serve as sponsors for his ideas of a reformed world.

A certain degree of success came from these royal contacts, only to be followed by failure and disillusionment. Shortly before his death, when he had been forced into retirement, he observed rather pathetically, "No intelligent ruler arises to take me as his counsellor; and my time has come to die."

During the entire life of Confucius, the highest official position he ever held was "the Chief Magistrate of the State of Lu," otherwise, he either remained a private citizen or was given minor positions below his ability and capability. Thus, he was most frustrated and exclaimed: "Since my idea and ideal are not being accepted into practice, it may be better for me to have a small boat and take to the seas!" So Confucius died, like many another immortal down through the ages, without high government decoration and honour. But his philosophy has lived on, to form the moral framework of the oldest civilization now in existence.

Not A Prophet

Confucius was, as he himself said, a "transmitter rather than an original genius, a student and researcher rather than an intellectual meteor. Unlike Buddha and Mohammed, he had little of the prophet about him. His greatness lay in the perseverance of his ethical researches and his effort toward their general acceptance. Although there are temples erected all over China to the Sage, generally speaking he

is not worshipped as a god, but merely respected as a great teacher.

Aside from his own practical ideas on politics and human conduct, Confucius reinterpreted the teachings of the Chinese philosophers who had preceded him, and formulated from these and his own conceptions, a code of ethics which was well adapted to meet the general needs of his people. In strict accord with Lao Tse's teachings, he believed in man's oneness with nature. The world for him was in natural pre-established harmony and equilibrium. Heaven and earth, the events of the world, the normal course of nature, the lives of men—all these formed a single connected whole.

Confucius was a modest soul, well aware of his personal limitations. So he did not attempt to venture too far into the depths of philosophical speculation. His chief interests was in man, and he confined himself largely to the problems of humanity. He said that: "It would grieve me far less to remain unknown myself than not to know man." According to his conception man was inherently good—something hard to believe of the modern dictators,—and formulated certain rules of conduct to bring out the most good in him. The observance of these rules, backed by the cumulative philosophy of centuries, produced an inner calm, contentment, morality and sense of unity with nature. Outwardly, they found expression in polite conduct, elaborate ceremonials, close co-operation within family and state, scholarship and ancestor worship.

Social Ideal

The social ideal of Confucius was in the development of the

highest standard of perfection for the normal man, or as he expressed it, "the superior person." This ideal, for him, was not the man who tried to conquer the heavens, but the one who made the best of what was within his power and gave the greatest expression to universal harmony. The type of genius which was to develop from Western idealism did not appeal to Confucius; it did not seem to promise the best possible development and the most contentment for the Chinese people as a whole.

"To recognize the unrecognizable," he said, "to attain the unattainable, to perform deeds which would draw admiration from the coming centuries, these are things which I would never attempt. The way of life is not outside of the normal conduct of man. Now I know why the truly moral life is so rare; wise men regard it higher than it really is; fools do not know how to do it; justice, noble men aspire too highly—they want to live high above their normal selves,—and the ignoble do not strive enough."

Although this philosophy might be regarded as hopelessly static and conservative for the West, it has served the Chinese well for over 2,000 years. It has enabled them to rise above their outward fate. They live above their own thoughts, actions and personalities, not sensationally, as adherents of some sort of ethical fanaticism, but in the more difficult sense of the worldly-wise who possess an inner freedom in the midst of outer turmoil.

Confucianism, for the Chinese, has none of the take it or leave it aspects of Western philosophies. It is part of them, and they live it, despite apparent inconsistencies. It is safe to say that the spirit of Confucius, so deeply established in the Chinese racial consciousness will enable the natives of the Middle Flowery Kingdom to neutralize the evils of aggression, withstand the trials of political and social upheaval, rise above the misfortunes of famine, flood and pestilence—all of which they have experienced many times before—and still carry on successfully as the oldest existing civilization.—("the China Monthly").

BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA

By Alan Bell (in a recent B.B.C. Talk.)

What facts has Sir Stafford Cripps brought back in his Ambassador's despatch case from Russia? Only a handful of Ministers will know that. But one thing I should freely bet on—they will be hard facts and not impressions.

During the 12 months that this Socialist ex-Solicitor General has been appointed to Moscow some people have been looking, a little foolishly I think, for a spectacular Anglo-Soviet Agreement.

Sir Stafford Cripps has not achieved that, but what his acute and determined mind will have obtained is a searching analysis a shrewd summing up, of Russia's fears, hopes, aims and intentions in the war. If this K.C. has not got to the heart of the Kremlin policy it will be the first case, however intricate, that has baffled him.

It may seem strange to some people overseas that Mr. Churchill was able to send a man whom in pre-war days he unsparingly attacked on such a vital and delicate mission, but these utter opposites are to-day reconciled by one determination, to slay Hitlerism.

Politics don't matter now. But let us glance for a moment at Sir Stafford Cripps, the former Left Wing Socialist. He was indispensable to

Labour Party. He was indefatigable. He has a huge capacity for work. Many judged him to be the ablest pleader at the Bar. His talent obliged Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to appoint him Solicitor General first and find a seat for him in the House afterwards. I remember too that, when Sir Stafford tried to form a Popular Front of all the Left elements and the Labour Party expelled him, the wits declared that the Labour Party had blown its brains out.

He is a little austere and cold in manner. He has that cold precision that often goes with supreme ability.

But Sir Stafford Cripps is not like that. The risk of unpopularity never restrained him in his words or his courses. He will go a long way yet and he may have considerable say in the post-war policy. Meanwhile Cripps' strong, sharp mind applies itself to the Soviet nut. If this ambassador cannot deal with the British problem in Russia, nobody will.

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"Socovirein"

New Deal For Indian Villages

GRAMISM—THE NEW REORGANISATION OF INDIA—BY RAM RAI MOHAN RAI DOLATRAI, B.A., LL.B. (NEW BOOK CO., BOMBAY, RS. 10.)

Since Soviet Russia first published its five-year plan under arresting titles like "Moscow has a plan," there is a brain wave for planning which knows no frontiers and plans are to-day as cheap as a dozen a rupee.

We have "planned money" by Sir Basil Blackett, the New Deal by the Welsh Wizard and its American counterpart by President Roosevelt to mention a few. Nearer home we have a "Five-Year Plan for the Provinces" by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, "Poona in 1950" then described as an eighteen-year plan, and the National Planning Committee of the Congress.

In the book under review the author unfolds a twenty-year plan for the new renaissance of India,—a new synthesis reared on the bed-rock foundation of India's 750,000 villages.

Village Republics

The above remarks might lead one to think that the reviewer is out to ridicule all plans and planings. Far from it. In the book under review the present writer finds a concept of India's national economy and regeneration with which he is in entire accord. He has always wondered what the much-abused term rural reconstruction could mean as applied to Indian conditions.

A model village, a model colony, a few approach roads, a few schools or gardens are not rural reconstruction in a country of villages like India. In the languages of this country rural reconstruction must be synonymous with national reconstruction if it is to have any meaning.

Mr. Lathe's scheme of planting one thousand cells of rural development workers, to use the language of the communists, throughout the Bombay province was the nearest approach to it. The author, perhaps alone among the architects of a New India, boldly accepts the basic fact of our economy that India is a land of villages. "Far excellence" and on that basis raises the magnificent structure of "Socovirein"—Socialist Commonwealth of Village Republics in India.

Greatest Problem

To-day the greatest problem before the country is to find two square meals a day for her teeming millions living on land. If the deficit economy of the cultivator is to be turned into surplus economy, he needs, besides very elaborate agricultural planning, all the help that cottage industries can give him.

The chief among these, the Charkha, has passed through the stage of ridicule and is able to-day to give a wage of 4 as. a day for eight hours' work at the purchase price of yarn fixed by the A.I.S.A. But that is not business, say our economists, because the industry (hand spinning) is sustained by props and supports. Which industry, to-day in any part of the world, we may ask, is able to hold its own without the adventitious aid of tariffs, bounties and subsidies?

Hand-spinning and the revival of other cottage industries, that is effecting a silent revolution in our country-side under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, is not the only phenomenon that does violence to ac-

cepted ideas of economics. When a highly industrialised country like England gives bounties to her farmers for raising food-stuffs which she can buy much cheaper in the world markets, is it sound economics? Is the autarchy of Nazi Germany sound economics? If England and Germany can plan their national economy on lines approved by their statesmen, why not India?

It Is A War

The Indian village is to be largely autonomous and self-sufficient but the author's vision is by no means mediaeval. The village is to have all modern amenities and the country, though not every village, all the armoury of offence and defence. Every village is to have an aerodrome and an

air raid shelter. In the hundred and one items of Gramist planning, there is room for heavy industries and cosmetics too.

The question of cost does not frighten the author and rightly. Was any great war given up for want of funds? All great causes do require the sinews of war and in proportion as they catch public imagination, they finance themselves. Poverty—destitution—has been India's portion for centuries but the land once overflowed with honey and corn. Even in those far-off days there was a happy balance between town and country and side by side with her happy smiling villages without number, there were imperial cities like Pataliputra, seats of learning like Nalanda and Taxila and towns renowned for their trade and commerce.

So shall it be again, not by making an abstraction of the centuries that have passed, not by shutting out the light of science but by bold planning and hard work for the regeneration of the country as a whole, by working for national reconstruction and not rural reconstruction as preached and practised in our country.

R.M.T.

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The Oxford University Press has invited undergraduate and postgraduate students in the universities of India to submit essays for competition in one of the following classes:

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Subject: "The position of Indians in the British Empire".

Competitors are expected to have read Oxford Pamphlets Nos. 2, 29 and 32: The British Empire, by H. V. Hodson; The Life and Growth of the British Empire, by J. A. Williamson; and India, by L. F. Rushbrook Williams.

CLASS B. Open to students who have passed their Intermediate Examination and are studying for their degree examination, but have not passed it at the date of submitting their essay.

Subject: "Blockade in modern warfare."

Competitors are advised to read Oxford Pamphlets Nos. 17, 24, 26, 38 and 42: The Blockade, 1914-1919, by W. Arnold-Forster; Blockade and the Civilian Population, by Sir William Beveridge; The Naval Role in Modern Warfare, by Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond; Britain's Blockade, by R.W.B. Clarke, and What Acts of War are Justifiable? by A. L. Goodhart.

CLASS C. Open to students who have matriculated and are studying for their First Year or Intermediate examination, but have not passed their Intermediate examination at the date of submitting their essay.

Subject: "Hitler's Germany".

Competitors are advised to read Oxford Pamphlets Nos. 3, 18, 20, 21, 33 and 36; Mein Kampf, by R. C. K. Ensor; National Socialism and Christianity, by N. Nickless; Who Hitler Is, by R. C. K. Ensor; The Nazi Conception of Law, by J. Walter Jones; Labour under Nazi Rule, by W. A. Robson; and The Gestapo, by O. C. Giles.

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Third prize	Rs. 50	

The Closing date for receipt of essays is 30th September.

While competitors are advised to read the Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs, credit will be given for knowledge of the subject gleaned from other sources. If, however, competitors differ from the Oxford Pamphlets and questions of fact, they should cite their authority in footnotes.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

FISH

A welcome addition to the literature on India's fisheries is the "Preliminary guide to Indian fish, fisheries, methods of fishing and curing" published by the Government of India. Our knowledge of India's fisheries is so meagre and the available literature on the subject so scanty that the publication under review should meet a long felt need. The book has two outstanding features, first, the copious illustrations taken from such standard authorities as Day's Fishes of India, and, secondly, the enumeration of fishes in English as well as the vernacular of the regions where those fishes occur. The book achieves much within its limited scope for it has admirably succeeded in bringing together information from various sources, reports and bulletins, within one volume.

The tables of fishing gear used in various places, though informative, is hardly of any utilitarian interest, if the object is to kindle the attention of the layman. The book would have gained immensely in value, if, instead of the uninspiring tables at the end of the book, there had been more illustrations showing the method of manipulation of the more important nets used in India's major fisheries. Similarly, a few illustrations of the more important types of fishing boats, would have added to the usefulness of the book.

One hopes that the book is only the precursor of a series of volumes devoted exclusively to each of our major provinces, so that the public of each province may know the types of fishes that occur in their area, their food value, the distinguishing characters of their appearance and the seasons of their availability, with some account of their life-history. The knowledge of the public even of fishes in their own locality is so poor that every means should be employed to arouse their interest. Without this, progress in our fisheries is not possible.

essays, and reserves the right to publish any of the other essays submitted.

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OUR SHORT STORY

By "JOY"

"PICK-ME-UP" !

"His pockets may be full of all the money in the world; and his brain may be full of all the dry-as-dust facts of the world; but I'm not going to marry him and that's final." Roda gave a vicious tug to her hair, and frowned at herself in the mirror.

"Don't be foolish. You haven't seen him, so how can you give a final answer?" her mother asked.

"That's the point exactly," she said while putting on her shoes. "I haven't seen him so I can't possibly marry him. Now please do stop talking about that."

"I'm not asking you to marry him. I only want you to meet him, and get to know him. I'm sure you'll like him. As I've told you, his mother and I..."

"Because his mother and you were great friends at school, does not mean that I'm going to fall in love with the booby."

"He is not a booby." You really are exasperating! He is an Actuary, and no one without brains..."

"Oh! I know all about that sort of brain—add and subtract and... Hey! Where's my sari?" She rummaged on the dressing-table. "I'm sure, I put it here."

"Here it is," said her mother. "You put it on the chair, and are sure you put it on the table. You are always sure about the wrong things. You are sure you are not going to like..."

"You are persistent, mummie, aren't you? But, honestly, I can't do it. I just can't meet any man when his mother and mine have both labelled me. Good for you, my boy. I can't watch any man determinedly being mother's darling little boy, and gulping down the cod-liver oil without making too much fuss. No, I'm sure I wouldn't enjoy being the cod-liver oil!"

"Oh! you are absolutely the limit!" her mother said.

That afternoon Roda could be seen walking down Princess Street.

"Phew! Is it hot! And am I thirsty!"

She walked into an Iran's shop, sat down at the nearest table, and said: "Ek pick-me-up lao."

"Kya ji?"

"Oh! Heavens! Are you deaf, man? I said: PICK-ME-UP."

"O.K., princess, if you say so!" came a cultured voice from be-

hind her, and she was neatly picked up, and easily carried across the shop. A crowd gathered, (as it always does) in the twinkling of an eye, to watch this very unusual sight. A young, pretty, angry woman kicking and shouting in a young man's arms, and he looking at the world with an impudent smile, and a pop-eyed waiter dazedly following them with a glass of pick-me-up. Why! It was as good as a cinema show and it was free!

The young man deposited his burden in a ramshackle car standing just outside. Roda tried to tidy her sari, to pin back her hair, and look dignified and stern at the same time. She did not succeed. Her sari flew about her gaily, her hair insisted on being rebellious, and she herself could look nothing but charming.

The young man started the car. "Hey! What's this?" she shouted, "kidnapping in broad daylight! Let me warn you. I am not a millionaire's daughter, you'll..."

"Of course not. Nothing so dull. You are a fairy princess. You command: 'Pick me up,' and I

did I feel like making a fuss, and refusing to marry. But now, of course, I'll refuse. And they can do their worst!"

"Why? What's happened now?"

"I have dared to fall in love with a fairy princess! And I'm presumptuous enough to think that the fairy princess will fall in love with me."

"Who's the poor girl who agreed to marry a booby like you?"

"Goodness knows. I've never seen her. She looks a perfect fright in her photograph. But I'm told she has many virtues. Here! Here's the snap. Can you imagine any man who's met a fairy princess, marrying this?"

At the sight of the snap Roda went into peals of laughter. She laughed and laughed and laughed and just couldn't stop. Her laughter was infectious, and the young man laughed with her, without knowing why.

"Tell me, princess, what would be the kindest way of saying 'no'?"

"There is no kind way of saying no."

"Oh, but surely..."

"I'll tell you what. Don't say

"...A young, pretty, angry woman, kicking and shouting in a youngman's arms and he looking at the world with an impudent smile and a pop-eyed waiter following them with a glass of 'pick-me-up'..."

do so immediately. For faithful no. Let her say it."

"She won't."

"You are vain!" accused Roda.

"I plead not guilty. There's no question of vanity. I've been given to understand that she has consented to marry me, and all that remains to be done is for me to say 'yes'."

"Is that so? And who told you?"

"Hey! Princess, your eyes are gleaming with anger. Why? I know it is bad taste to discuss another girl with you like that. But honestly, I can't help it. I feel I must tell you everything about myself. Sorry if I've bored you."

"Oh, no! I'm very interested. Who told you that that girl..."

"My mother. She and the girl's mother were great friends at school." There was silence in the car for a long time.

The young man broke it. "Well, princess, what's your verdict?"

"I've got a brain-wave. Meet the girl as soon as possible. Behave badly to her, and if she is a girl of any spirit, he'll refuse to marry you."

"So you think it is possible for a girl with a face like that to have any spirit?"

"You never can tell."

"O.K., princess, if you say so. But I don't think any good will come of it."

"Wait and see" she said enigmatically.

"Now, princess, I've been very good. Please tell me your name. Mine is..."

"No, no!" she interrupted, "no names just now. We shall keep the romance and be for a little while just a fairy princess and a true, brave knight."

"But, Princess, I want to meet you again."

"We will meet next week same day, same time, same place. And you must tell me all about your meeting with that girl." Her lips were

twitching with silent laughter. She just could not control them.

"What's the joke?—You are not going to play a trick on me, are you, princess? You will meet me as promised, won't you? I've been very presumptuous; but I assure you, am very, very serious. I am not in the habit of doing this sort of thing. But when I saw you, I tell that I had to know you and... and... love you. I'm sure you think me..."

"I'll tell you what I think of you, next time we meet. Perhaps, by then, your opinion of me will have changed."

* * *

Roda went home that evening and surprised her mother by hugging her hard, and saying: "Mums, if you insist, I'll meet your friend's son any time next week."

"Good girl!" said her mother, "I knew you would be sensible."

Roda spent that evening and all next day in running and dancing about the house, hugging her mother, and laughing loud and frequently. When asked to explain her strange behaviour, she said, "Oh! It's a private joke." And burst out into renewed fits of laughter.

Two days later, Roda's mother busied herself tidying the house, and deciding what clothes Roda was to wear. For it was the all important day when her friend's son was to meet Roda. Though a bit subdued, Roda was still in a mad-cap mood. Her mother hoped and prayed that she would not do anything ridiculous in front of the young man, who she believed, took life very seriously.

The all important hour arrived. Roda's mother watched the meeting between the two young people very anxiously. She hoped, (and how she hoped!) that all would go well. The way they looked at each other while being introduced was very strange. Roda's eyes twinkled with mirth, and her face looked impish because of suppressed laughter. The young man—Soli—looked the personification of surprise. Roda's mother could not make out whether the surprise was pleasant or unpleasant. He just stared and stared and could not say a word. The two mothers chattered away, until Roda turned round and asked demurely: "May we go for a walk?"

Outside, Soli said: "Oh, princess, princess! How could you? Why didn't you tell me that day? How did you know? What..."

"Not so many questions all together I didn't tell you then, because I thought this would be much more fun, isn't it?"

"I see that my fairly princess has an elfin spirit."

"You do know how to please a woman."

"Now, tell me, darling, how did you find out that..."

"Why! You showed me my own snap."

"That wretched photograph of yours! I will never believe it."

"Yes, it is rather a bad one. I purposely sent that. The girl wasn't as willing to marry you as you were led to believe, Mr. Peacock."

"But she is willing now, isn't she?"

"Maybe."

Some days later they met an old friend of Soli's father. Soli introduced Roda. "My fiancée" he announced proudly.

"H'm, very pretty!" said the gallant old gentleman, though he

(Continued On Page 30)

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A WEEK OF WAR

HITLER FOLLOWS NAPOLEON

JUNE, 27.

Will it be to his Nemesis? Or is Hitler's star, unlike that of Napoleon, when he led his "grande Armée" to its doom in the snows of Russia 129 years ago, still in the ascendant and will it carry him ultimately to the domination of the whole world?

History has an uncanny way of repeating itself and, in spite of the wide divergence between the two personalities, Hitler's career of aggression and conquest has closely followed that of Napoleon.

Europe lay at the feet of both and both were baffled by Britain, which proverbially does not know when it is beaten. Both turned in desperation to the East and the historic retreat from Moscow marked the beginning of the end of Napoleon? Will the resemblance hold good still?

The war between Napoleon and Tsar Alexander was, however, foreseen for a pretty long time. Not so the present struggle between Hitler and Stalin, the erstwhile "eternal allies." The former was the inevitable result of the Continental System and Napoleon spoke about it as one that lay in the course of Destiny.

In a way, the present invasion of Russia is also the result of the Nazi New Order in Europe—which is nothing but a revised edition of the Napoleonic Continental System—and its reply, the relentless British blockade of the Continent. Hitler, too, has always represented himself as the destined crusader against the godless creed of Bolshevism.

What A Pity!

But since the signing of the amazing German-Soviet pact at the Kremlin on the 23rd of August 1939, right up to the actual invasion of Russia by "the greatest army assembled ever" in the early hours of Sunday the 22nd of June, 1941, a war between Germany and Russia was something unthinkable. Hitler and Stalin had apparently forgotten their mutual antipathies and become complementary to each other. Their new-found friendship was the epitome of the contradictions of the modern world.

The Fuehrer is, however, always unpredictable. He moves, as his admirers are fond of asserting with the majestic certainty of the stars. In other words he is above human evaluation, beyond logic. Right and wrong are not terms found in his dictionary. Treachery and deceit are something pathological to him. Cunning and duplicity are his second nature.

He is not merely immoral but almost amoral and has proved it again and again during the last decade, while dealing with friend as well as foe.

What a pity then that even such a hard-boiled diplomat as M. Molotov should feel like observing in his broadcast on Sunday that "This unheard-of attack on our country is without example in the history of civilised nations." Those words have, indeed, become the refrain of European statesmen from Schuschnigg to Stalin, as one by one they were betrayed and stabbed in the back by Hitler. And still the echoes come!

"Blood-bespattered Criminals"

Hitler, it is said, is a master of surprise. And yet on close analysis how little of a surprise is there in whatever he has done! On the contrary he is a man with an "idée fixe"—that idea being simp-

ly the overlordship of the whole world by the German race, with himself as its heaven-sent Fuehrer. Whatever he has done and undone, said and denied, has sprung from the faith in his mission.

The end for him has always justified the means howsoever foul and heinous. Never was this inhuman or superhuman (as you look at it) trait in his character better exemplified than when he harangued his closest friend Captain Roehm for hours on end before he ordered his execution in the notorious blood bath of June 30, 1934.

Or take the present "unheard-of attack" on Russia. You will find it put down in so many words of cold print in a book which was dictated by convict Adolf Hitler to fellow-prisoner Rudolph Hess in the fortress of Landsberg in Bavaria in 1923. That book is now famous as "Mein Kampf"—the Bible of Nazi Germany. Read the following purple passage:

"One must not forget that the rulers of present-day Russia are common blood-bespattered criminals, that we are here concerned with a scum of humanity which favoured by conditions at a tragic moment overran a great State, strangled and rooted out millions of its leading intellectual classes in wild thirst for blood, and for nearly ten years now has been

expected its early contradiction, as was the case with a similar rumour ten days ago.

We Were Too Clever!

Not that there were no indications at all of such a move materialising when it did. There were enough and to spare. And, if the truth must be told, it was Berlin itself which was liberally supplying the news agencies of the world with stories of the impending clash! There was also abundant evidence to support this news lead.

From Finland to Rumania the Nazis were marshalling their legions at all strategic centres on the Russo-German border. German troops in Greece and Yugoslavia were being moved up to the Moldavian frontier. The entire railway system of Rumania was requisitioned by the German Army. There was a surprise meeting between General Antonescu and Hitler, after which the former had become significantly truculent towards Russia.

General Rommel is merely marking time in Libya for the last three months, which is something foreign to the German military technique. In Syria, the Vichy Army was left to fight its own war. And above all there has for weeks been a strange lull in the aerial blitz over Britain simultaneously with those hap-

terance in a speech delivered in the House of Commons two months ago to substantiate the Premier's prophetic power:

"The war may spread eastwards to Turkey and Russia. The Germans may lay their hands for a time on the granaries of the Ukraine or the oil-wells of the Caucasus. They may dominate the Caspian.... Who can tell?"

Why has Hitler taken a step which 999 out of every 1,000 observers thought, he would or should not take? Why has he deliberately decided to wage war on two fronts, a strategy which he has condemned time and again as being responsible for the downfall of Germany in the last war? Why has he added to the host of his enemies a Colossus like Russia?

Is it because of his supreme confidence that he will break the back of the Soviet in a few fell strokes, as he did in the case of a dozen other smaller nations? Has he assured himself by Fifth Column activities that the Colossus has feet of clay and that it cannot stand up to the hammer-blows of the Nazi war machine?

Or is it just the last gigantic throw of a desperate gambler? Win all or lose all! If he comes through successfully, he becomes the undisputed master of Europe and in due time of the world. If he perishes in the attempt, his name will go down in the Nordic Valhalla as the Supreme Crusader Of All Time.

Six Deductions

Leaving aside the causes which may have actually impelled Hitler in delivering the present attack, what are the deductions to be drawn from it? Firstly, it is a virtual confession that he cannot launch the much-boosted invasion of Britain under the present circumstances. Secondly, it also indicates that he is equally diffident of bringing Britain quickly to its knees in the Middle or Near East. In other words, the Russian campaign is by itself a great tribute to British resistance.

Thirdly, it suggests that the British blockade is telling very severely on the Reich. Hitler is probably nearing the end of his resources and unless he seizes the wheat of Ukraine, the oil of Baku and the ores of the Caucasus, he cannot continue the war for any length of time. Fourthly, it reveals that the 1939 Pact has been of less economic advantage to Germany than it has been to Russia politically.

Fifthly, there might be some truth in the reports of a difference of opinion between Hitler's military and political advisers. General Keitel is said to have overruled Ribbentrop in this connection. The former has two million soldiers under him, who must have new worlds to conquer, if they are to be saved the boredom and war-weariness of the barracks. Keitel is profiting from Gamelin's bitter experience last year.

The broad and rolling plains of the Ukraine with their ripening wheat sheaves are simply

inviting the greedy Panzer Korps, which are resting—and rusting—for a year now. The thirsty Luftwaffe, in its turn, is casting a longing look at the bubbling oil-wells of Baku. If but they can possess these, they can defy the whole world, let alone Britain and the United States to do its worst—so reason Keitel

By N. G. JOG

carrying on the cruellest regime of tyranny of all times."

What can the Fuehrer do but launch a holy crusade against those "blood-bespattered criminals"—I ask you!

Million To One Odds

The Nazi-Soviet relations have thus turned full wheel and returned to 1923—to Hitler's "idée fixe." What boots it then to point to the Non-aggression Pact of 1939 and to the honeyed words that have flown between Moscow and Berlin during the last 22 months—True, that Pact was hailed as ushering a new era of "eternal friendship" between the two countries. True, Hitler dismissed (less than a year ago) as "infantile", any hope that new German-Russian tension might intervene. But all this was mere patting the back—and in that process Hitler was also feeling for a soft spot to plunge his dagger.

The Fuehrer, therefore, was fully justified in ordering German forces "to oppose the Russian menace with all the might at their disposal"—from the Fuehrer's point of view! To the world at large however, this came as a literal bolt from the blue, and it unfortunately appears as if the Soviet Government, too, were hardly prepared for this shock, even if they were expecting it vaguely.

As I observed above a Russo-German war was something which one simply could not comprehend at this stage. An ultimate fight to the finish between their two diametrically opposed ideologies—Yes. An immediate struggle—No. A thousand times No. And I have no hesitation in confessing that personally I would have taken a million to one odds against the invasion. Even when I actually read the news, I attributed it to the fertile imagination of some American broadcaster from Ankara and

pening, we were informed that Hitler had made sweeping demands upon Stalin, which, if accepted, would reduce Moscow to the status of Vichy.

As if to make confusion worse confounded, there was also put across the story that Stalin and Hitler would soon be meeting together to forge a new and closer alliance, by which the former was to be given a free hand in the East, while the latter was to become the "de facto" leader of the West.

We are hearing such reports for two months now, while a hundred German divisions were gradually taking their positions across the 1,500 miles stretch from the White to the Black Sea. And, all along, we considered ourselves too clever and simply refused to believe them. I called such a report a "colossal hoax" only last week.

Churchill's Prophecy

I was erring in good company. Wrote the Ankara correspondent of the "News Chronicle" two weeks ago: "Whereas the Rumanians hope that Germany will attack Russia, it seems more probable that the Nazis are only using the Rumanians to blackmail Moscow." Similarly the London "Times" wrote editorially on June 13: "The care taken to give publicity to the large concentration of German Military power on the Soviet frontier suggests a diplomatic rather than a military offensive."

Apparently there was only one person (apart from Hitler himself) who fully expected the blow to fall. That person is Winston Churchill, who observed in his broadcast on Sunday that he had again and again warned the Soviet Government about those developments—a warning which apparently went unheeded by the inscrutable Stalin. Or did it?

There is moreover this public ut-

(Continued on page 23)

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When Breach Of Curfew Is Not A Crime!

Magistrate's Comment On Arrest Of Man Who Wanted To Fetch A Doctor

BOMBAY, Saturday. In acquitting a person whom the police had charged with breach of the Curfew, Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, remarked that it was an example of the police carrying out the Police Commissioner's order in a "ridiculous manner".

The man's story was that his child took sick and he was in urgent need of a doctor. He dared not venture into the street, for fear that he would be arrested for breach of the Curfew.

Anyway, he was just waiting outside his house on the look-out for a policeman to turn up, so that he might fetch a doctor with his permission or help.

The Police Constable came on the scene but put the man under

arrest for breaking the Curfew Order.

The Magistrate acquitted the man.

The same Magistrate gave one day's simple imprisonment to a barber who was arrested for carrying three razors, considering that razors are a necessary part of the paraphernalia required by his profession.

Twenty-one persons convicted for breach of the Curfew Order were given fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

Two persons arrested for carrying knives were each given one month's rigorous imprisonment. One of them was also fined Rs. 100.

Monsoon Gathers Strength: Continuous Drizzles In City

BOMBAY, Saturday. The monsoon is slowly gathering momentum. The sky, during the day, was cloudy and there was continuous drizzle.

Last evening at 6-55 p.m., there was a sharp drizzle for about a couple of minutes. Its velocity shot up to 42 miles an hour. In the night, the wind was blowing fiercely.

According to Dr. Savur, Director of the Colaba Observatory, the present weather indications are that the showers may continue to fall for at least another three days.

Sharp showers are expected to-night or to-morrow.

The maximum temperature is 88.9 degrees, that is three degrees above normal, while the minimum is 78.1 degrees, that is one degree above normal. Humidity in the air is 79 per cent, that is 5 per cent in defect.

The following rainfall figures were recorded at the Colaba Observatory till 8 a.m., to-day:—

Colaba 0.62"; St. George's Hospital: 0.46"; J. J. Hospital: 0.53" and Matunga 0.50". The total rainfall figures for the respective places are: 7.64"; 7.12"; 7.20" and 7.66."

There is still a deficit of 9.23" in the total rainfall figures.

Muslim Students' Request To Jinnah

BOMBAY, June 28. A Deputation of Nagpur Muslim Students' Federation headed by Mr. Mohd. Nauman, Deputy President of All India Muslim Students' Federation waited on Mr. M. A. Jinnah last evening and requested him to accept the presidency of the session of All India Muslim Students' Federation, which is going to take place at Nagpur. Mr. M. A. Jinnah has promised to consider the request.—A. P.

Rangoon: June 27—It is understood that Sir John Rowland, formerly Chief Commissioner, Burma Railways, has been appointed the Director of Construction, Burma-Yunnan Railway.

JAYAVASIKARNI



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HANUMAN ASHRAMAM, Tiruttani, S. India.

Constable Stabbed To Death

DACCA, July 28.

One police constable was stabbed to death at Narundia, while one rioter was killed as a result of gun-fire by a private individual at Palta Bazar and another was injured when the Police opened fire to disperse a riotous mob at Luxmi Bazar this morning. The total casualties till midday to-day in connection with the riots, which restarted in the city on June 26, are eleven dead and 29 injured, in hospital.

As regards the Luxmi Bazar incident, the District Magistrate told the Associated Press representative that when he went there with a police force being informed of a disturbance, the mob attacked him and the police party with brick-bats. The District Magistrate and some police sergeants thereupon opened fire with their revolvers, injuring one person. The mob then moved away, but gathered at a distance and the police had to use tear gas to disperse them.

GOVT. EMPLOYEE ATTACKED At Palta Bazar, the House of a Government employee was attacked by a mob in the morning when the owner of the house opened fire with his gun, killing one of the rioters.

The Gymkhana races, fixed for to-day, have been postponed. Shops in many quarters of the city and most of the educational institutions remain closed.—A. P.

Sunnis Arrested At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, June 27.

Eight Sunnis were arrested this afternoon for reciting Madhe-Sahaba publicly at the Idgah in defiance of the District Magistrate's order banning recital of Madhe-Sahaba publicly. Mohammad Ismail Aslam, a prominent worker of the Madhe-Sahaba movement was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

1,500 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 14 hours, 7 minutes (Indian Standard Time) on 27th and two other shocks of slight intensity apparently from the same origin were also recorded at 13 hrs. 7 mins. and 00 hrs. 39 mins. (I.S.T.) on the 27th and 28th respectively.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-6-1941. Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.042 inches. Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.7 degrees. Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees. Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.9 degrees (2.7 above normal). Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.1 degrees (1.0 above normal). Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent. Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour. Total movement of wind in 24 hours 244 miles. Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour. Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10. Rain in 24 hours 0.62 inches. Total rainfall during the month 7.64 inches. Total rainfall during the year 7.71 inches. Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-6-1941.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.79 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13 hrs. 07 mts I.S.T. on Friday, the 27th June, 1941. Another shock of moderate intensity and apparently from the same origin was recorded at 14 hrs. 07 mts I.S.T. on the same day. A third earthquake shock of slight intensity apparently also from the same origin was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 0 hr. 39 mts I.S.T. on Saturday, the 28th June 1941.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 28

All-India Weather upto 8 hours on Saturday shade temperature and maximum and minimum, rainfall for the past 24 hrs., since 1st June and departure from the normal is as under:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs. Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	82 78	0.6 25.4	+5.9	
Calcutta	91 81	0.6 18.1	+2.6	
Cuttack	89 80	— 9.5	+0.5	
Ranch	81 73	0.7 7.8	—1.0	
Patna	60 81	0.2 3.8	—	
Gorakhpur	96 79	0.1 6.8	—0.4	
Benares	109 83	— 4.3	+0.1	
Allahabad	97 85	— 2.1	—	
Cawnpore	96 84	— 1.7	—1.1	
Lucknow	90 81	0.1 2.8	—1.1	
Agra	104 82	T 1.0	—1.0	
Bareilly	94 80	— 4.4	—0.1	
Dehra Dun	89 75	— 8.8	+0.1	
Delhi	99 86	— 3.1	+0.6	
Ambala	93 78	0.3 4.6	+0.9	
Ludhiana	93 79	— —	+2.3	
Rawalpindi	107 87	— 0.3	—0.7	
Multan	106 89	— 0.6	+0.1	
Srinagar	96 71	— 0.2	—1.2	
Khandwa	102 77	— 0.1	—4.8	
Jubbulpore	103 80	T 3.7	—2.7	
Nagpur	101 77	0.3 2.3	—3.9	
BOMBAY	89 78	0.6 7.6	—9.2	
Ratnagiri	86 76	2.7 22.9	—3.9	
Ahmednagar	92 73	— —	—4.7	
Poona	84 72	1.3 3.4	—1.1	
Sholapur	96 80	T 2.3	—2.1	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	90 74	T 1.9	—2.7	
Bangalore	80 68	— 3.8	+1.1	
Mysore	79 69	0.1 4.2	+1.3	
Calicut	84 76	0.1 37.8	+5.5	
Madras	98 79	T 3.8	+2.1	
Shillong	73 64	0.3 25.7	+10.1	
Darjeeling	69 57	0.5 13.8	—9.4	
Simala	68 58	0.1 6.4	+0.3	
Panchmarhi	92 72	0.1 2.0	—6.7	
Kodaikanal	60 52	0.4 4.8	—	
Colombo	84 76	1.6 8.2	+0.5	
Bhavnagar	97 82	T 0.1	—3.9	
Hyderabad (Sind)	103 84	— —	—0.4	
Karachi	91 84	— —	—0.8	
Jaipur	102 82	— 1.9	—1.6	
Ajmer	100 85	— 0.5	—3.9	
Balkot	98 79	— —	—3.9	
Ahmedabad	96 82	— 0.3	—3.7	
Bhopal	100 82	— 0.7	—4.0	
Akola	103 77	0.3 0.9	—5.6	
Amraoti	102 81	T 0.3	—5.3	
Indore	97 78	— —	—5.3	
Marmagao	87 77	— —	—	
Mussorie	71 62	— 6.3	+2.5	
Mahabaleshwar	66 63	7.4 26.8	—14.4	
Baroda	99 78	0.6 0.8	—	
Bhawalpur	106 88	— 1.2	+0.7	
Belgaum	75 68	0.8 6.0	—1.5	
Cherrapunji	70 66	2.7 107.2	+16.2	
Bijapur	90 72	— 0.8	—8.4	
Dalhousie	76 62	0.1 5.6	+0.3	
Khandalla	— —	6.3 21.7	—	
Mount Abu	84 68	0.5 0.6	—3.5	
Ootacamund	69 53	0.2 21.7	+5.5	
Jodhpur	102 87	— —	—1.3	
Gwalior	108 80	0.1 1.9	—	

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

Stronger Monsoon And More 'Quake Records

POONA: June 28.

The monsoon has strengthened generally over the country outside North-West India. It has been strong in Bengal and South Konkan and active in Chota Nagpur and East Central India. Widespread rain has also fallen in North Konkan and Malabar and local rain in Orissa, Bihar, West Central India, East Central Provinces, Benar Deccan, East Gujarat, East and North Punjab and North Madras Coast. A few falls also were reported from Assam, East United Provinces and West Central Provinces.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Orissa, West Bengal, East Central Provinces and Konkan during the next 48 hours.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about

By R. P. ACHARYA

THE RIOT AND THE REPORTER

How The News-Hounds Get Their News When Death Stalks The Streets

It is nearing eleven in the night. A number of reporters occupy a table in an otherwise deserted Iranee shop near Dhobi Talao, drinking the poisonous decoction that goes by the name of tea in Bombay.

The heat is oppressive and the talk desultory. The monotonous tick-tick-tick of the clock seems to accentuate both the silence and the heat.

"Yes . . . Yes . . ."

The telephone bell rings, crashing the silent gloom, and a reporter who is obviously expecting the call, walks non-chalantly to the instrument. The other reporters are straining their ears to find out the trend of the talk. But they can make nothing of the conversation for the reporter's entire stock of replies is confined to the single word "yes". It goes on "Yes . . . Yes . . . Yes . . . Yes . . ." interminably, maddeningly. Then he coolly walks back, picks up his folded cap and walks out, saying that he has to keep an appointment.

The other reporters are not so easily taken in. They have a hunch that the telephone call was from some friendly policeman. For the last few days they have been expecting riots to break out in Bombay.

A minute after the first reporter sneaked out, the rest of the gathering follow suit. They walk a few yards and hail a taxi, and ask the driver to carry them to the J. J. Hospital, and be quick about it.

Panic!

By the time taxi reaches . . . Street their worst suspicions are confirmed. Police vans and ambulance cars are rushing along at break-neck speed, and the clanging of the bells of fire-engines resounds in the night air. A few solitary wayfarers are running helter-skelter, obviously panic-stricken. Trams and buses are running practically empty and many of their windows are smashed up.

The progress of the taxi is arrested, by a sound, like a pistol-shot. The tyre is ripped open by a large piece of a broken soda water bottle, which has got stuck into it. The reporters alight from the incapacitated taxi and casually observe that the road is strewn with pieces of glass and a whole lot of stones. It is a riot!

There are no more taxis in sight, nor hack-victorias. Traffic is so disrupted that one cannot say when the next tram or bus will come or whether the services are suspended for the night. But the reporters are in a hurry. News cannot wait. The locality in which they find themselves stranded, is one of the worst danger-zones of the city. They advance a few hundred yards, when out of the darkness comes hurtling a stone which narrowly misses their heads and crashes into the panes of a shop. To aggravate the danger, some of the reporters are dressed conspicuously in the orthodox style of their community,

It is nearly an hour before the reporters arrive at the hospital. Once in the hospital, it is sanctuary, but, not smooth-sailing. The policemen who are lowering the wounded men into the hospital, are neither communicative nor over-polite. The doctors and nurses are so busy, washing, dressing and bandaging the wounds that they have no time to reply to the reporters. The reporters are desperately watching near the casualty wards and their minds are busy checking up the number of the dead, dying and the wounded. Only rarely a friendly doctor, or a kind-hearted policeman, gives the correct figure.

"Night Reporter Calling!"

Meanwhile the Commissioner of Police and a few deputy Commissioners have driven up to the hospital. The reporters rushed to the Police Chief, pencil poised between finger and thumb and notebooks out. Sometimes they are lucky. Their eager questions are answered and in a few staccato sentences, they are told all that the police want to tell. A reporter now and again hesitantly interrupts the narrative and presents a fact to the Chief—a fact to which no reference has been made. He is told that that information is not yet to hand, or that it is correct.

The return journey is the most difficult. If it is late there is a mad scramble to the nearest phone and the respective papers are rung up. "Hello, this is the night reporter . . ."

Not only has the news to be presented, but all the gruesome details have to be served up on the 'phone with an eye to grammar, syntax and effectiveness. When death and danger stalk the streets, and arson and loot are afoot, the reporter cannot afford to be sentimental and neglect his "copy". He has to introduce pathos, drama and humour, at a moment's notice.

They Won't Tell!

But the days of such romance in news-getting are almost over—but not quite! The system of permits that were given to reporters to knock about the riot areas, when and how they pleased, was first stopped by the Congress Government. The present Government has continued the precedent. The reporter, and so, the entire machinery of the press, is at the mercy of the police Riot news-Bureau for the riot news they publish. They seem to have sent out instructions to the police-stations and the hospitals, not to tell anything to reporters—at least not to tell them the truth. An official of the Directorate of Information doles out news once in the afternoon and once at about nine in the night. As to what the public will read of the riot news and how much it is safe for them to know is entirely in the hands of this exalted personage.

Since the name, community and caste of any injured man can not be published, and no reference can be made to the localities where communal incidents took place the type of raw material out of which the reporters have to make a readable and coherent story can be imagined. This is a fair sample.

"One man belonging to one community was going along with another man belonging to

another community, when a group of persons belonging to some community, came and assaulted the man of the first community, while the man of the second community interfered and his head was burst open by certain members of some community. This incident occurred towards sunset or sunrise, in one of the notorious plague-spots of the city. All the persons injured in the melee are in a hospital which is to the North of North-East of Bombay."

Pity the poor reporter who has to make sense out of this piece of non-sense!

"Kuch Nai Hai"

The following is a true incident of what happened to a reporter recently when he went to the Bureau.

It was night. The other reporters had come and gone away. When the late-comer approached the Sanctum-sanctorum in which the riot news officer sits, a burly police-sepoy barred his way.

"You cannot go in," he said.

"But I am a reporter"

"Alder (Order) nai hai". But anyway, being an obliging chap, the Sepoy offered to go in, collect the news and inform the reporter. He was gone a long time, and the reporter was cooling his heels at the door. A while later he propelled his huge bulk to where the reporter was hanging about, and said with an ear-to-ear grin, "Kuch nai hai . . . Kuch nai."

How many of the thousands of newspaper readers who eagerly scanned their papers next morning, and read that "the disturbances have been brought under control, and the city has returned to normal," realised that the source of their information was a sleepy police-sepoy, endowed with more than the normal share of avoirdupois.

But the Police, in spite of their excellent arrangements to hamper independent investigations by the reporters, sometimes admit defeat. There are occasions, when the police give incorrect versions, either due to an ignorance of facts or from a mistaken idea that truth, nothing but the truth, is prejudicial to public interest.

An instance in point, not long ago, was, when a reporter came across a group of people who wanted to parade in the streets of their locality, a woman with a cut on her finger. The idea was to excite communal passions by representing that the woman was a riot victim and that her finger was cut during an assault made on her. The reporter had inquired into the matter. The woman had only chopped her finger while cutting vegetables.

Later when the reporter went to the Police Riot Bureau, he was coolly told that the day's riot-casualty was one woman, whose finger had been smashed in an assault made on her.

The reporter who knew better said "Nonsense" and put the police wise.

The Brighter Side

But the riots are not all murders, stabbings in the back, and the burning up of homes and shops. The silver lining to the riots is the curfew.

The poor harassed wives had a grievance against their life-partners, that they came home late, and sometimes after seeing a

little too much of the wine while it was red. The grumbling and nagging little darlings, asked for punctuality and did not get it; they argued for it and enforced their pretty arguments with their finger-nails, but the husbands continued to come late. But now the law and the curfew are on their side. Men have started coming home early.

Talk Shops Closed

It would be quite untrue to say that all reporters are unhappy about the curfew. The talkative politicians talk no more; if they do, their wit, eloquence and aphorisms are now reserved for the happy or unhappy females who are entangled with them inextricably in the bonds of holy matrimony.

The Iranees are shouting that their business has gone to rack and ruin, as they cannot keep their shops open after seven. But general health has not suffered much by keeping away for some hours from the "singal cha". Nor are the hotel boys too unhappy, that they can stop work much earlier.

You Might Get Murdered

In the orgy of blood-shed and fierce communal passions that have no respect for life or property, now and again emerges a small incident—in itself insignificant, but illustrative of the innate goodness of our people. "Th's fair flower of human kindness blossoming out of the mire of passion and hate, holds some hope for the future."

A few days ago a reporter boarded a tram at Flora Fountain to go to the Coroner's Court. When the tram approached Bori Bunder, a kind-hearted Inspector told the Hindus to get down. It was unwise to pass through Mohame Ali Road. The tram got empty, but for a few Muslims and a solitary Khadi-clad Hindu reporter.

Two Muslims who occupied a seat behind the reporter nudged him and asked him not to proceed further.

But the reporter could not get down. Riots or no riots he had to be at the Coroner's Court in half-an-hour's time. "You might get murdered", suggested one of the Muslims.

The reporter hit upon a clever plan. He got into a friendly conversation with the two Muslims. His obvious friendliness with two Muslims, might protect him. Once he reached J. J. Hospital he was safe.

"We will help you upto Zackeria Musjid", they said. But when Zackeria Musjid was reached they did not get down but bought fresh tickets and continued upto the J. J. Hospital, from where they returned.

The reporter did not say "thank you", for what are words before such an action?

* * * *

A Muslim gharrywala was carrying a Marwari in his gharry. The Marwari was taking a consignment of Bullion worth nearly a lakh of rupees with him. Came a rioter on the scene, clasp-knife in hand. The gharrywala turned round by chance and saw a man with a clasp-knife trying to board the gharry. He had nothing stronger

(Continued on page 22)

General Gamelin Escapes From Prison

Former French C-in-C Who Was Arrested For Anti-Nazi Activities

LONDON, June 28.

General Gamelin, the former French Commander-in-Chief has escaped from prison at Bourraso yesterday, according to a Vichy dispatch broadcast by the German Transocean News Agency.

His escape, says the Agency, was announced in Vichy to-day. General Gamelin who is 63 was arrested last September by the order of Marshal Petain with other leading figures of the former regime, including M. Daladier, M. Reynaud and M. Blum on a charge of "conducting activities contrary to the interest of the state."

General Gamelin was at first confined with other leaders at Chateau Chazerom near Riom.

Gen. Gamelin was replaced as Commander-in-Chief by General Weygand a few weeks before the French capitulation last June. He was blamed for the French defeats leading up to the capitulation, notably for the German break through at Sedan which cut off the British Expeditionary Force and French divisions in Belgium.

Many military writers also argued that he should have taken the offensive earlier in the war instead of waiting for the German attack.

After being superseded he is reported to have said, "A day may come when they will regret that they have got rid of me."

The announcement from Berlin stated that National Security Police throughout France were searching for Gen. Gamelin and that two people had been arrested at Clermont Ferrand for conniving at his escape.



GENERAL GAMELIN.

He escaped from Petain's prison.

LARGEST BOMBER IN THE WORLD

SANTA MONICA (California).

June 27.

A great new United States bomber, B. 19, took off here on its maiden flight to Marchfeld, 75 miles away, this afternoon. B. 19 is reported to be the largest bomber in the world.—Reuter

R. A. F. TAKES OFFENSIVE

Northern France Bombed

LONDON, June 28.

Three German aircraft were destroyed in combat and others damaged both in the air and on the ground during the attack on Northern France to-day. Three R.A.F. fighters are missing but one pilot is safe.

An Air Ministry Communique announcing this says: "This morning Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked an important power station at Saint Comines near Lille. Target was successfully bombed and bombs were seen on the main building. During this operation, a large number of R.A.F. fighters were also over Northern France. Three enemy fighters were destroyed in combat. Others were damaged both in the air and on the ground. Our losses were three fighters missing. The pilot of one of them is safe."

Enemy Activity Over Britain

An Air Ministry Communique on Saturday morning states: "Enemy activity over this country continued to be on a small scale. Bombs were dropped at points in the West, in South Wales and East Anglia."

A small number of people were injured and only slight damage was done. One enemy bomber was destroyed during the night."

Twelve Bombers Missing

A British Air Ministry Communique giving details of attacks on Germany and German-occupied territory on Friday night, states: "Last night Bomber Command aircraft made a powerful attack on the port of Bremen, where very large fires were started. Another force bombed shipyards and industrial objectives at Vegesack, scoring many direct hits and starting many fires. Other targets attacked were at Emden, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Oldenburg, Denhelden and Dunkirk."

Fleet air arm aircraft operating with the Coastal Command bombed targets at Calais during the night.

From these operations twelve aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.—Reuter

CONSTANT ACTIVITY ON FRIDAY

LONDON, June 28.

Earlier messages stated:—Late on Friday night after a day of constant activity over the Straits of Dover a great R.A.F. offensive across the English-Channel appeared to watchers in a south-east coast town and on other parts of the south-east coast to reach a high peak of intensity.

At dusk wave after wave of bombers with big fighter escorts swept over in one of the biggest concentrations since the R.A.F. day and night offensive began against occupied France and industrial Germany twelve days ago.

It was the climax to another series of swoops at intervals throughout the day of which so far however the Air Ministry have released few details.

Earlier, Polish Fighter Squadrons finding no Nazis in the sky dived to 20 feet over enemy aerodromes to smash Messerschmitts on the ground.

On another occasion Spitfires flew 30 to 40 miles into France without seeing a single enemy machine and in the afternoon Blenheims divebombed three enemy ships and sunk one of 3,000 tons.

Enemy Ship Sunk

The R.A.F. offensive over Northern France was continued throughout Friday in force.

Ten British fighters are missing. Eight German fighters were destroyed and others damaged. British losses were nine fighters and eight pilots.

An Air Ministry communique describing the operations uses the term offensive for the first time and states: "Throughout Friday the R.A.F. continued its offensive over the Channel and Northern France."

India & Empire Conference

No Invitation Received So Far; Simla Circles Surprised

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 28.

No information whatever is available in Simla regarding the proposed Imperial Conference in London next autumn as indicated in a Canberra message. It is recalled, however, that in a recent statement Mr. Churchill told the British Parliament that end of July or beginning of August might be a suitable occasion for the Conference.

The question, however, on which no light is thrown in talks in official circles is whether Government of India has received any invitation to send an Indian representative for the Conference. This point which directly concerns India's status in the Empire was raised in the demands made at the last Bombay Conference but so far there is no assurance forthcoming that India will receive the same representation as the dominions at such conferences.

Even during the last war Indian leaders were included in Imperial Conferences but omission of any reference to India in the Canberra message or in Mr. Churchill's recent statement about the coming Imperial Conference has caused surprise in political circles. Apparently Simla has not heard from Whitehall yet about final arrangements for the Conference.

INTERCHANGING ART TREASURES

Spain And France Sign Agreement

MADRID, June 28.

Senor Surer and the French Ambassador, M. Pietri, signed on Friday a reciprocal agreement between Spain and France for interchange of art treasures.

France has actually already returned a number of Spanish works of art among them the famous bronze "Lady of Elche" in anticipation of the agreement.—Reuter.



FRIENDS—Premier Churchill photographed with Mr. Winant, the American Ambassador (Right) after the Pilgrims' Luncheon in London.

U.S.A. To Take One More Step Towards War?

President To Be Armed With Powers To Send Troops Abroad

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The United States Administration, it is reliably reported to-day, has decided to ask Congress for a formal declaration of National Emergency in order to give President Roosevelt as the Commander-in-Chief a free hand in Defence moves.

The War Department, according to informed sources, has urged such a declaration which would permit the indefinite routine service of selective service trainees and also National Guard and Reserve officers.

Officials pointed out that the declaration by Congress of National Emergency would lift the restrictions on the President's powers to order troops to points outside the western hemisphere. Such a declaration by Congress would give President Roosevelt other powers lacking under the National Emergency Proclamation which the President has already issued himself without the formal concurrence of Congress.—Reuter.

Fierce Fighting On All Fronts From Bukovina To Baltic

Nazi Tank Units Routed In Front Of Minsk

LONDON, June 28.

The Soviet troops are hitting back hard at the German forces all along the 1,500—miles front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. German tank units were routed in front of Minsk, capital of White Russia after a lightning thrust by Soviet tanks, aircraft and artillery, according to to-day's official Soviet communique. The headquarters of the Panzer corps were overwhelmed.

Reports from Berlin suggest that the German tank force near Minsk is a spearhead that has infiltrated through the Soviet lines. Meanwhile, it is reported that a great battle is imminent in Bialystock area, some hundred and fifty miles from Minsk.

Nazi Regiment Wiped Out. Claims Moscow

STOCKHOLM:

Attack On Ports In Arctic

STOCKHOLM, June 28.

The Germans are reported to-day to have launched an attack against Russian territory in the Arctic. Swedish press reports from Berlin say that Nazi troops from Norway are marching across the Tundras of Northern Finland toward the Kola Peninsula. The Soviet port of Murmansk—through which Russia got supplies from America in the last war—is evidently their objective.

According to 'Nyheter's' Berlin correspondent, Nazi forces which are heading east along the only road across the frozen wastes are chiefly Alpine units with a number of bridge-building pioneers. Simultaneously German bomber squadrons are reported to have taken off to attack the underground hangars built by the Russians in the Kola Peninsula. Finnish artillery is reported to have begun to bombard Russian defence lines round Hango port at Finland's southern tip which was leased to Russia after the Russo-Finnish war last year. Russian planes based on Hango have been extremely active bombing the surrounding country, particularly the nearby harbour of Ekemaa.

IN AALAND ISLANDS

Passengers arriving in Stockholm from Mar'ehamm report that Russian aircraft flew over the Aaland islands on Wednesday and Thursday without dropping bombs. According to the 'Nyheter' correspondent in Berlin, Finnish troops have been sent to the islands which were demilitarised by Finland at Moscow's request last year.

The 'Tidningen's' Helsinki correspondent says that eight Russian Consuls with thirty members of their staff arrived in Helsinki from the islands. Russia's Minister to Finland was still in Helsinki last night with part of his staff though the remainder had left some days ago. The Legation is guarded.

BUT BERLIN SAYS, "EVERYTHING GOES ACCORDING TO PLAN"

MOSCOW:

Nazi Regiment Annihilated

LONDON, June 28.

In a communique broadcast from Moscow to-day the Russian Information Board state:

"One of our cavalry divisions completely annihilated the sixth regiment of the enemy which made attempts to cross the river. Pruth. Following a battle on the banks of the river three hundred more men have been captured. On all sectors of the front our troops have repulsed numerous enemy attempts to enter into our territory. Our armies hold firmly on all fronts. Our Air Force during yesterday carried out operations against enemy mechanised forces in the direction of Slau-lialo, Vilna, Minsk and also Luck in southern Poland, heavy losses being inflicted on the enemy."

PIERCE FIGHTING

The Russian High Command Communique describing the fighting in the centre of the 1,800 mile long front says: "Fighting was particularly fierce in the directions of Minsk and Luck on June 27. As a result of a lightning thrust by our tank formations, aircraft and artillery in the direction of Minsk, German tank units and the Headquarters of the 39th tank corps were routed. Our forces captured war material, prisoners and officers documents. Clashes with enemy tank units continued throughout the night in the direction of Luck and Lwow. Enemy attempts to outflank Lwow were successfully repulsed by our forces who are firmly holding Lwow district. Details of last night's fighting are not yet available.—Reuter."

ZURICH:

Germans Admit Resistance

ZURICH, June 28.

Discrepancies in the German accounts of the Russo-German conflict are being commented on here. Thus one paper draws attention to the fact that the first German reports declared the Russians were taken by surprise by German attacks while Friday's German army communique ascribed the violence of the present

Earlier reports of the Russo-German war appear on page 14.

clashes to the fact that "the Red Army had been made ready before hand."

The German newspapers generally continue to underline the hardness of the fighting and the strength of Russian resistance. There are also many accounts of woods and villages being burnt by the Russians presumably as a part of their policy of devastation.—Reuter.

BUCHAREST:

'Red' Parachutists In Rumania!

ROME, June 28.

Action against Russian forces continues from the mountains of Bukovina to the Black Sea, says a "communique" issued by the High Command of the German and Rumanian armies. According to a Bucharest message to the official Italian News Agency. This "communique" claims that German and Rumanian units have everywhere attained their objectives, adding, however, that "operations are in progress in the Danube Delta."

It is also declared that Russian parachutists "have landed at several points on our territory." Most of these parachutists, it is stated, have been captured. The Russian destroyer 'Moskova' was sunk off Constanza and another destroyer was probably damaged. Bombs were dropped on Bucharest, it is stated, but they caused no important damage and it is claimed that 130 Russian planes have been destroyed.—Reuter.

BERLIN:

"All According To Plan"

BERLIN, June 28.

The following communique is published on Saturday:—"From the Fuehrer's headquarters: The German High Command reports of our great success in the Eastern theatre of war will be published in special announcements to-morrow."

The German High Command continues to withhold its reports on the fighting on the Eastern front and thus gives no information to Russia on the situation that is obviously unfavourable to the Soviet, declared the official German News Agency.

It is evident, adds the Agency, that the operations in the east are proceeding according to plan for the Germans. It is considered that the entrance of Hungary has completed the Front against Russia. The Soviet forces are now contained on the Hungarian Carpathian frontier and there is also the threat to the Soviet flank in the struggle developing

"A HITLER LIE"

Moscow Radio Replies To Finnish President's Charges

LONDON, June 28.

The Moscow Radio characterises as "a Hitler lie" the declaration of the Finnish President, Dr. Ryti, that the Soviet Government had demanded from Germany a free hand in order to liquidate Finland. The announcer added that assertions in the Italian press about supposed Russian aggressive designs on Bulgaria and other Balkan States is another Axis lie which could be refuted in view of the following three considerations:—

Firstly, the long-standing friendship between Russia and Bulgaria and the Balkan States is well-known; secondly, the Soviet Government had given many hints to them about Hitler's plan of conquest and that the Soviet Government has given constant support to the development of the independence of the Balkan States.

GAS WARFARE.

The announcer also stated that the statement which appeared in the Italian newspaper "Messaggero" that Russians are preparing to start a chemical war is again a lie which possibly discloses secret plans of the Axis to use gas in warfare.—Reuter.

American Socialist Leaders To Face Sedition Charge

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The Acting United States Attorney-General Mr. Biddle announced on Friday that he had authorised criminal proceedings against the leaders of the Socialist Workers' Party in Saint Paul, Minnesota on charges of seditious conspiracy and advocating "the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence."

The evidence he said had resulted from "intensive investigation" of the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the past year.

This development follows raids by G. Men on the headquarters of the Socialist Workers' Party in the twin cities of Saint Paul in Minnesota and Minneapolis. G. Men are said to have seized "records of propaganda and other material."—Reuter.

LENINGRAD

THREATENED!

Soviet Forces Break Through Danube

FIERCE BATTLE RAGES AROUND LWOW

Russians Mobilise To Counter Nazi Threat Against Leningrad

MOSCOW, June 28.

Soviet troops supported by a River Flotilla forced the mouth of the Danube on Friday night capturing favourable positions and taking 500 prisoners and 11 guns.

The Soviet army continued its fighting withdrawal on the northern front on Friday to prepared defensive positions.

Towards Minsk, adds the Red Army Communique, a large German tank attack was repulsed, an enemy headquarters routed and a German general killed.

Forty German tanks have been destroyed. Preparations for a large scale enemy offensive near Steu-
leni on the Bessarabian front were disrupted.

"FIGHTING WITHDRAWAL"

The Soviet army continued their fighting withdrawal on the Northern Front on Friday to prepared defensive positions, according to a Red Army Communique issued by the Soviet Information Board early on Saturday stating:

"Soviet troops continued their retirement in the Shaulai, Vilna and Baranovich sectors to previously prepared defensive positions having given battle at intermediate points.

Our troops are engaged in operations that involve fighting of a fierce nature. In some sectors our troops turned to counter-attack dealing the enemy a heavy defeat in the Luck area where the day of June 27 was one of intensive fighting.

The Enemy here threw large tank formations into the battle in an effort to break through our positions, but all his attempts were beaten off by our troops with great enemy losses. During the fighting a large number of prisoners and much booty were captured.

German General Killed

In the direction of Minsk an attack by large German tank formations was repulsed. As a result of a counter-attack by our troops in this area enemy headquarters were overwhelmed. A GERMAN GENERAL KILLED AND OPERATIONAL DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

In another sector of the same area our units destroyed up to 40 enemy tanks.

On the Bessarabian Sector of the front our troops made a drive against the enemy in the vicinity of Skuleni, disrupting his preparations for a large scale offensive.

During Friday night a group of our troops supported by a River Flotilla forced the Danube, capturing favourable positions and taking 500 prisoners, including two officers, 11 guns and a large quantity of Munitions.

Throughout the whole length of the front Przemyśl in Southern Poland to the White Sea our troops are steadfastly holding the frontier."

1,322 Nazis Killed, Wounded And Taken Prisoners

The Red Army communique continues: In fighting the Ger-

man usurpers our Commander, rank and file and the whole Red Army units display exceptional heroism, resourcefulness and daring.

An infantry regiment by a lightning blow drove the Germans out of a small town taking 22 prisoners. The enemy retreated leaving over 700 killed and wounded on the spot.

In the fighting on the Rumanian frontier units of an infantry division took prisoner 600 Germans and Rumanians.

Our Black Sea Fleet in co-operation with the Air Force dealt blows at the German shipping base at Constanza.

A company commanded by Lieutenant Shvets attacked an enemy force twice their strength and caused them to retreat inflicting heavy losses. Particular courage was displayed by the battery of Lieutenant Muravyev.

This battery brought down two enemy planes of Junkers 88 model and took prisoner five German airmen, including two Lieutenants.

At dawn on June 25 German battalions clad in Red Army uniforms attempted to invade Soviet territory.

A company commanded by Lieutenant Zhigov defending a village met the enemy with heavy fire. Fascists began to shout in unison "don't fire we are friends." The Red Army men reduced their fire and soon found themselves encircled.

Then a machine-gun platoon commanded by Junior-Lieutenant Bushkarenko, using hand grenades, forced their way out.

They opened heavy machine-gun fire and assisted counter-attacks by infantry units. As a result the company successfully escaped from the enemy trap inflicting losses on the Germans.

A fierce battle is raging round Lwow (Lemberg) according to the Lyons radio. Lwow is presumably still in Russian hands despite an unofficial Axis report on Thursday that the Germans had captured it.

Leningrad Threatened

The Lyons radio also says that after five days' fighting, Nazi circles consider that the battle of the frontiers is over and that results are entirely favourable to the Germans.

Attention, it says, is now fixed on Leningrad which is threatened from three sides—by German

troops from the Baltic countries, by the German-Finnish forces and by aerial bombardment.

Four Russian divisions, it continues, are said to be massed round Leningrad.

Eight mines were dropped from two Soviet bombers that attacked the Finnish coastal town of Tammissaari (Ekenas) near Hangoe on Friday.

A postman was killed and three houses were set on fire.

Tammissaari had fifteen air raid alarms yesterday. Up to 5 p.m. no raids have been reported from anywhere else in Finland.

The Soviet troops battling against German mechanised units striking for Minsk are headed by Colonel-General Feodor Kuznetsov, one of a number of young Soviet generals.

He became Commander of a special Baltic military district last month. He proclaimed martial law in the territory of the three Baltic Republics in an order published here on Friday in the newspaper "Proletarskaya Pravda" exhorting the population to do its duty to the Fatherland and help right parachutists and fifth columnists.

Any found helping the enemy would be tried by Court Martial.

Col-General Kuznetsov was Commander of the North Caucasus Military District last year.

Nazi Claims

At 10 p.m. (B. S. T.) the promised Nazi announcement of big victories over the Red Army had not appeared. Instead, the official German News Agency issued the following unilluminating report:

"According to information received, German units penetrated deep into the Soviet lines during hard fighting on Thursday, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

According to semi-official reports issued in Berlin a large number of tanks was destroyed and many were captured in perfect condition.

In one sector it is claimed that Bavarian Alpine troops dispersed an armoured division capturing a large number of guns and destroying 100 tanks.

In another sector, it claims that a whole Russian division supported by an armoured regiment was annihilated.

Among the exploits of the Luftwaffe it is claimed that one squadron destroyed 21 Russian machines and scattered a column of lorries.

Hungarian Air Force Launches Offensive

The Hungarian Air Force on Friday morning went into action against Russia.

A Hungarian General Staff communique quoted by the Budapest radio states:

"In retaliation for Soviet Russian air raids on Hungary strong units of the Hungarian Air Arm this morning carried out successful raids on Soviet Russian military objectives.

Fires were caused and considerable damage was done. At several points along the front Soviet batteries began an artillery duel and their fire was returned.

To-day further Soviet planes flew over Hungary without being able to unload their bombs. They were driven off by Hungarian defences."

Soviet Reaction

Hungary's declaration of war on the Soviet Union has met with the following Soviet rejoinder in a statement issued by the official Tass Agency on Saturday:

"This decision has been taken because of alleged raids by the Soviet Air Force on Hungarian towns. This is a false assertion; the Soviet Air Force carried out no raids on Hungarian towns.

The Hungarian Government is afraid to admit openly and frankly that they had declared a state of war on Hitler's orders and because the rulers of Hungary are not averse to robbing others of

Concession To Portugal Britain Waives Censorship Rights Over Mails

LISBON, June 28.

It is understood that the British Government has waived its belligerent right to examine mails sent between Portugal and the Azores and other Portuguese island possessions in the Atlantic.

Letters may now go direct to addressees without censorship.

Arrangements have also been made for speeding up considerably the passage of mails between Portugal and her African Empire.

These fresh concessions following the introduction of a new system of British mail certs for small merchandise parcels between the United States and certain neutral countries, including Portugal, will be welcomed by both business people and private correspondents here the latter increasing in number with the continued strengthening of the Portuguese island garrisons.—Reuter.

Portuguese Premier Receives British Envoy

LISBON, June 28.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, received the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell on Friday evening.—Reuter.

Fr. Tanker To Resume Voyage But No Further Shipments For North Africa Unless Assurance Is Given

WASHINGTON, June 28.

After prolonged diplomatic discussions British naval authorities in Bermuda on Friday permitted the French Tanker "Scherazade" to resume her voyage from the United States to Casablanca in North Africa.

WANTED. ASSURANCE.

Further shipments for North Africa, it is understood in informed quarters here, would not be resumed unless Britain and the United States received adequate assurances that Gen. Weygand's army would not become involved in a major military action against the British and that the North African Colonies would not be turned over for German military use.—Reuter.

AT EXPRESS REQUEST OF U. S. LONDON, June 28.

It is confirmed in London that the British naval authorities at Bermuda permitted the French tanker "Scherazade" to resume her voyage from the United States to Casablanca.

The release was agreed to as a result of an express request from the United States State Department.—Reuter.

their property if a suitable opportunity occurs".—Reuter

REDS CLAIM HEAVY TOLL OF NAZI AIRCRAFT

LONDON, June 28.

The Moscow radio states that 457 German aircraft have already been destroyed by the Russians and the heavy and accurate bombing of towns, including Koenigsberg, Warsaw, Bucharest, Ploesti and Constanza, gives proof of the power of the Russian air force.

RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT SHIFTS

The announcer adds that the fact that the Rumanian Government has left Bucharest for an unknown destination after the first air raid confirms this.—Reuter.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad 5, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 3, 1369
Parsi: Deh, 28, 1310
High tide: 3-8, 15-40
Low tide: 8-50, 22-0
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 20m

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION—An urgent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the Union at Foras Road.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MAN-DALI—The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Mandal and the prize distribution function of the Mogaveera Free Night High School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will preside.

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA—Under the auspices of the Art Society of India there will be an exhibition of oil painting by Mr. Gopal Deuskar, Deputy Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in the premises of the Nootan Kalamandir, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI—Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-Ji-Bari boys and girls will visit their Andheri brethren at the Hansraj Morarji Public School to-day (Sunday) at 8-15 a.m.

MASS SPINNING DEMONSTRATION AT MATUNGA—The monthly mass spinning demonstration will be held at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, between 4 and 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday). All spinners are asked to participate.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—"What can theosophy do for you?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM—A lecture on "Health through Surya Namaskars" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in 448 Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS—The second annual general meeting of the Federation of Social Welfare Associations was held on Friday, June 20 at the Social Service League Hall. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided. The annual report and the statement of accounts were adopted, and the following office-bearers were elected:—President: Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents: Mr. K. F. Nariman, M. L. A. and Mr. B. N. Motiwala, B.A., LL.B. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. P. G. Naik, B.A. Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Miss P. N. Nariman and Mr. R. B. Patel.

After the meeting, Miss Budden of the Children's Aid Society gave a talk on "The Progress of Bombay Children's Act."

SHRI GUJARATI HINDU MANDAL, PAREL—The annual general meeting of Shri Gujarati Hindu Mandal, Parel, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 16, Laxmi Building, Elphinstone Road, Bombay. From 1st July the office of Shri Gujarati Hindu Mandal, Parel will be at 16, Laxmi Building, Elphinstone Road, Bombay.

FLAG SALUTATION—The monthly flag salutation ceremony of the Fort District Congress will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Ward Office, Holi Chukla, Fort, at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA—A meeting of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Cathedral Street, when resolutions will be passed for congratulating Seth Dalmia for granting one lakh of rupees to start an Ayurvedic College at Jamnagar and Maharani Sahoba of Jamnagar to give a recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 per year for the same.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION—The Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will meet at the Head Office of the Union, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION—As the half-yearly revision of the Railway Time Table, both the G.I.P. and the B. & C. I. Railways, will be effected from October 1941, the public are requested to forward to the Hon. Jt. Secretaries, Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, their suggestions, so as to reach them not later than the 10th July 1941.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Argentine Nights". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tobacco Road". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Sea Wolf". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Angels Over Broadway". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Topper Returns". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Charanoki-Dasi". Daily at 1-30, 4 and 7 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
APOLLO—"Sandesa". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Woman". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PALACE—"Comrade X". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Holi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE—Under the auspices of the Bombay Spiritual Centre, there will be a discourse in Marathi on "Sri Jnaneshwari" by Sri. U. Sanjiv Rao to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARATHI MANDAL—Under the auspices of the G. H. V. Mandal, a meeting will be held in the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to congratulate Prof. G. N. Lawande, M.A., on his obtaining Doctorate in Philosophy from the University of Bombay. Prof. P. D'Andrade, M.A., will preside.

DEEPAK YUVAK MANDAL—The annual social gathering will be held under the presidency of Mrs. Sulochana Modi at the Wagle Memorial Hall, (Chikitsak Samuha High School 1st Sadashiv Cross Lane, Kandewadi), to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

STAGE ARTISTES AND SCREEN—"Why Stage Artistes do not succeed on the Screen" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. Yeshwantrao at Shrimant Sayajirao Maharaj Kala Bhavan to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

HINDUSTANI SHIKSHAK VIDYALAYA—The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:

The new session of the Vidyalaya will be started from the first week of July on receiving sufficient number of applications for admission. Those who are Kovid (War dha), Visharad (Madras), or Matriculate with Hindi, will be eligible to the Refresher Course for 3 months on paying Rs. 18 as fees; and those who are Parichaya (War dha), or Rashtrabhasha (Madras) and are Matriculate or Vernacular final, will be eligible to the Shikshak Course extending over one year of two terms, each term the fees being Rs. 18. The classes are held at the premises of the Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talao, between 6 to 8 p.m. on four days in the week.

Detailed particulars can be had from the Sabha Office, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, near Wilson College from 4 to 6 p.m. on week days.

CITY HAS PEACEFUL DAY—ALMOST!

One Incident Reported On Saturday

BOMBAY, Saturday.
After a respite of nearly three days the communal peace in the City was broken by an ugly incident on Saturday afternoon.

About 4 p.m. a pedestrian was assaulted and beaten on the head with an iron rod. The miscreant escaped. The injured person is lying in hospital in a serious condition.

Earlier in the day peace and tranquillity seemed to reign in the riot-affected areas of the City and there seemed to be no sign of further riot disturbances.

A number of shops, however, remained closed and the side-walks were not so crowded and busy as in normal times.

Enquiries it is stated have shown that the prismatic glass and opal shades for use aboard ships can be manufactured in India. Arrangements have been made by the Supply Department for orders to be placed by ship building for their manufacture.

MORE LIGHT ON PUNJAB MAIL MURDER

JUBBULFORE, June 28.

Details of the murder of F. S. Rustomjee near Hoshangabad reported yesterday show that Framroze Sorabjee Rustomjee, an employee of Williams Jacks and Company, Bombay, was travelling from Bombay to Deolali by the Five Down Punjab Mail in a second class compartment adjoining the dining car.

It is stated that the deceased was last seen alive between Nasik and Jalgaon. He was accompanied by another passenger dressed in European costume at Manmad. At Hoshangabad when the dining car waiter approached him with tea,

the compartment's offside door was partially open and Framroze was lying dead in a pool of blood.

The fellow passenger was not in the compartment then. The assailant had left behind a wooden handled knife, a pair of Punjab chappals and a pair of knickers in the deceased's compartment. Investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

Rustomji's Body Brought To Jhansi

JHANSI, June 28.

The body of Mr Rustomjee was brought here and a "post mortem" was held. Police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

"TOPPER RETURNS" AT NEW EMPIRE

In our Cinema page for Friday, The film "Topper Returns" was announced as running at Excelsior. The film is actually running at New Empire and the film 'Angels Over Broadway' is running at Excelsior.



WHEN WOMEN REBEL

See What Happens, In

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

ASRA

STARRING:

SARDAR AKHTAR

Directed by
LALITCHANDRA MEHTA
and
CHIMANKANT GANDHI
SUPERVISION: MENBOOB.

PATHE

1, 4 and 7 daily.

10 A.M. on Sundays

A FAVOURITE OF FAMILIES!

DALSUKH M. PANCHOLI'S
"KHAZANCHI"

Starring RAMOLA, ISMAIL
MANORAMA and NARANG

IN ITS 13TH WEEK AT KRISHNA

Daily, 1, 4, 7 p.m.
SPECIAL MORNING SHOW
TO-DAY at 10 a. m.

A MEMORABLE TALE

OF PALMS & POVERTY!
NAVYUG'S Realistic Picture
Of Social Life—



AMRIT

Story: V. S. KHANDEKAR
Direction: WINAYAK
Camera: PANDURANG
NAIK

WITH A STAR-STUDDED CAST

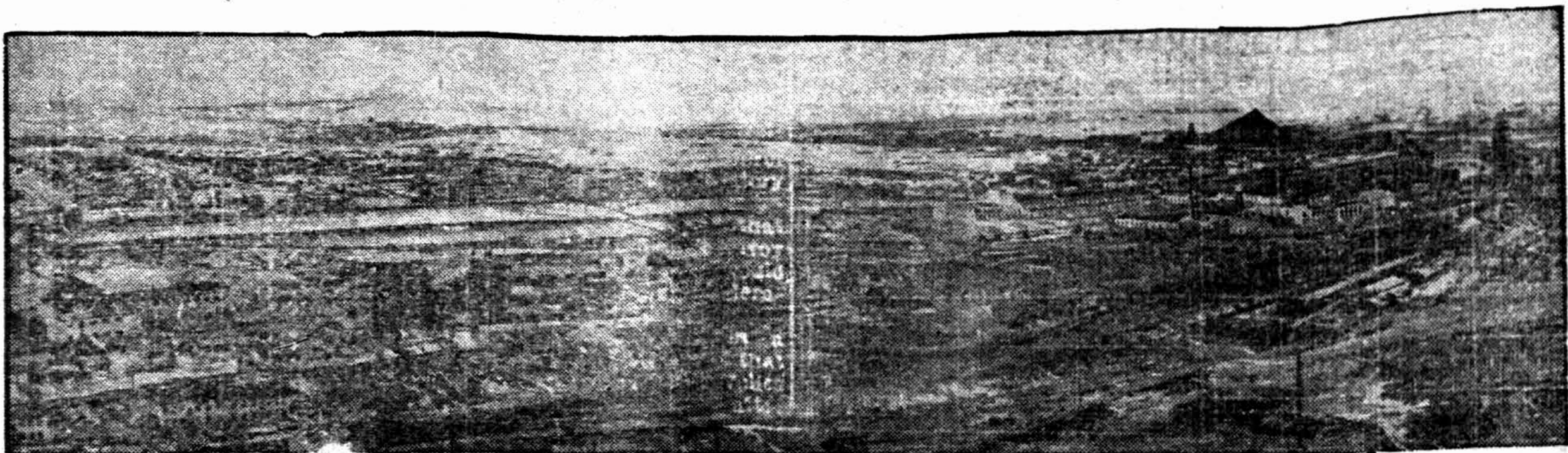
2nd Week Of Crowds

AT

CENTRAL

Hindi: Daily 4 p.m.
Sunday, Tuesday
Morn: 10 a.m. Marathi
1, & 7 p.m.

Soviet Russia:



Donbas, the coal-mining district in Ukraine, which is coveted by Hitler.

As news of initial German successes pours into newspaper offices, the questions being asked are: Can Russia make a successful stand against the Nazi invaders? What is the strength of the Red Army? Can the Russian Air Force hold its own against the Luftwaffe? What of the Russian Navy?

No definite answer can be given as the Soviet Government has jealously guarded the secrets of its military strength.

What Hitler Said!

There are those who believe Russia to possess the mightiest fighting machine in the world. Also those who condemn it as a "barrackful of rabble", good only for May Day parades in Moscow. Neither can be trusted.

Hitler himself is said to have told Lord Londonderry in 1936 that Soviet Russia had the strongest army and the strongest air force in the world.

In 1939, Mr. Arthur Greenwood (to-day a member of the British war cabinet) wrote in his booklet on the "Soviet's Fighting Forces": "To-day the Russian army is numerically the strongest in the world. The U.S.S.R. air force is

the most powerful in the world. Its navy is formidable."

About the same time Captain Liddel-Hart, the Military Correspondent of the "Times" paid a glowing tribute to the Red Army while Max Werner in his "Military Strength of the Powers" almost went into hysterics over the superlative strength and matchless efficiency of Russia's armed forces.

Finnish Debacle

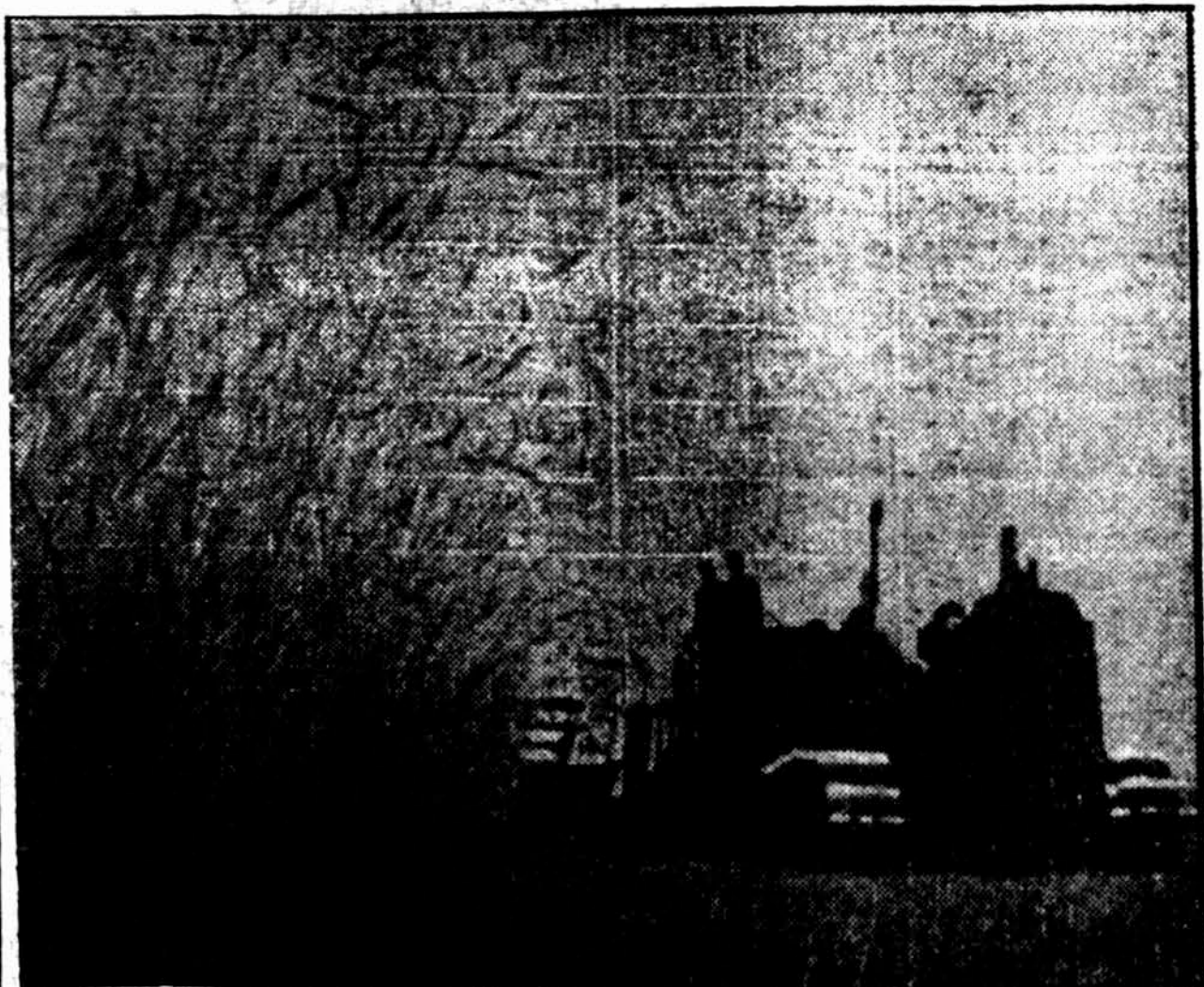
But that was several years ago and since then Hitler has had time to perfect his war machine, the Red Army has had several 'purges' and the Finnish debacle has 'debunked' the alleged might of the Red Army.

But it would appear that the Finnish campaign was not such an utter debacle, after all.

Says a Reuter correspondent who cannot be accused of a pro-Soviet prejudice:

"Unfortunately much of the world critical opinion at the time of the Finnish war was obsessed with the fact that gallant little Finland was fighting the Russian Colossus and it was only at the end of the war when penetration of the Mannerheim line brought the war to a rapid conclusion, was it

Can Red Army Stop Hitler's Hordes?



More important than the Red Army, Soviet Russia will depend for its defence upon such vast industrial plants.



Thanks to collective farming and the use of tractors and modern agricultural methods, Russia has trebled its wheat output Hitler wants this wheat.

realised that the Red Army had achieved what no other power had achieved, namely smashing a way through a fortified line reckoned nearly as strong as Siegfried and Maginot which even Hitler decided to go round. Under the most adverse weather conditions, Russia, with an army trained solely for defensive purposes on very different terrain, achieved this, according to military correspondents, by accurate artillery fire which undermined the Mannerheim forts till they toppled over and their guns could not be operated and then at the right time and in the right place, by perfect co-operation between dive-bombers, tanks, armoured vehicles and infantry, broke through the line.

Nor is this merely a belated whitewashing to placate the new 'de facto' ally of Britain.

Thus wrote the London "Times" on March 17, 1940, reviewing the Russo-Finnish campaign:—

"No other army in the world could have mended its initial mistakes so rapidly as the Russian Army and no other army could have learnt its lesson from past mistakes as speedily and thoroughly! On the showing of most foreign correspondents in Finland the piercing of the Mannerheim line in 12 days

was one of the most remarkable military feats ever achieved."

Equally Matched

At about the same time Webb Miller, the well-known American correspondent in Russia, testified: "The Russian air force is good, if not the best in the world. Russian tanks are faster and better armoured than the tanks of most other armies I have seen in action; Russian artillery is amazing in its precision."

Nor should it be forgotten that army 'purges' can be a source of increased strength by the weeding out of the undesirable elements and that the chances of Fifth Column sabotage from within are definitely minimised.

According to the latest reports, it is understood that numerically the Russian and German land armies are about equally matched but the Russians have twice the number of German tanks (And one can be sure they don't indulge in the comic antics as depicted in the anti-Soviet satirical film "Comrade X", now being shown in Bombay).

Air Force

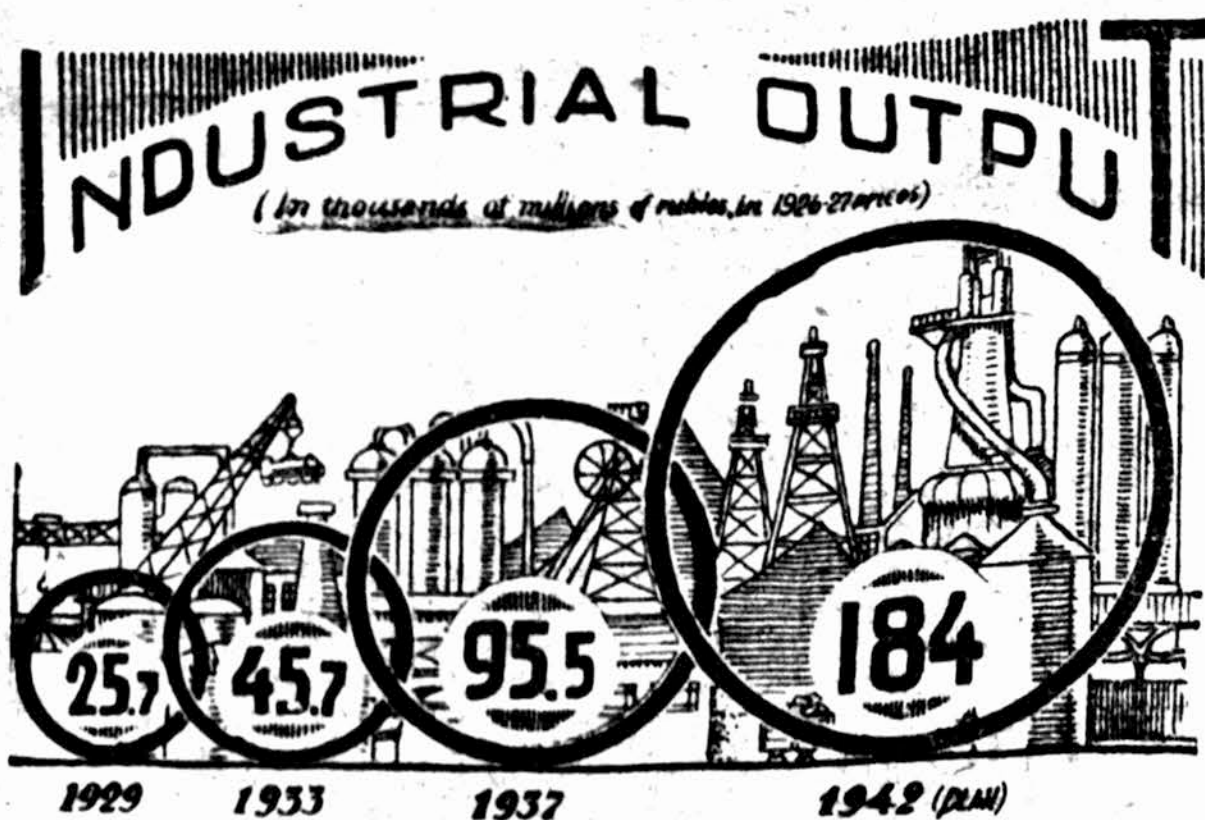
What about the Air Force? Against the 6,000 front line machines of Germany on this front, Russia has 4,000. But, then, the Russians are on the de-

Hitler's new Enemy



"I see the ten thousand villages of Russia.... where maidens laugh and children play. I see advancing upon all this in hideous onslaught the Nazi war machine". —Mr. CHURCHILL

Russia's Air Force And Navy



ensive and the attackers must be prepared for heavier losses of machines and personnel.

Moreover, Russia can draw upon a much vaster reserve of air personnel. As Reuter recently pointed out

"It is certain that a power which was the pioneer of Parachute troops, Gliding trains and capable of producing planes that made the sensational transport flight to the American continent a few years ago is fully aviation conscious. So are the Russian people. Parachute jumping towers are as familiar sights in Russian parks as roundabouts and swings in Britain. Women pilots are as normally accepted as men and children at early ages participate in flying courses"

The Navy

As regard the Navy, the following may be quoted from the "Daily Telegraph":—

"It may be doubted if any serious fighting will occur between Russian and German warships in the open sea. The operations are far more likely to be of a coastal character with mines and submarines playing an important part.

"Russia is credited with having a greater number of submarines than any other power. The figure of at least 170 is generally accepted. It is true that about 50 believed to be of 200 tons are of the coast defence type, but in the Baltic and Black Seas these small vessels could be used effectively against an invader seeking to transport troops by water.

"A weapon in the use of which Russia was a pioneer is the mechanical mine. In 1904 mines

were used with effect against the Japanese besiegers of Port Arthur. Two of Japan's six battleships besides four cruisers and five other warships were sunk by this means"

Russia, it must be admitted, is lacking in up-to-date battleships though she has a number of modern destroyers.

Reuter reports that Germany has a heavy advantage in naval strength in the Baltic but Russia has it by an overwhelming margin in the Black Sea.

In the Arctic Russia is supreme and for many years Soviet scientists and militarists have been busy in this area.

The Morale

What about the morale of the fighting forces. Are they really the indisciplined "rabble" they are sometimes stated to be:—

This is what Sir Barnard Pares the well-known authority on Russia, wrote in the "Manchester Guardian"—before Germany declared war on Russia:—

"The Russian fighting man, I am sure, is what he was—only made much tougher by the new regime and with far more interest in it than he had in its predecessor, and no one who has recently been in Russia could deny that. There is no comparison whatever between the great default of munitions in 1914-1916 and the far-reaching military output of the five-year plans. These plans have also now given Russia her own technicians (and even the Russian peasant, once instructed, is like Peter the Great, machine minded). There is no longer the same gap—not really of class prejudices but education—between

officers and men; N.C.O.s. can now be promoted to commissions. Education is now widespread (75 per cent for the whole empire as against 25 per cent. in 1914). As in the French Revolution, many generals have been eliminated, but there is a far wider range of choice and ability.

THE IMPONDERABLES

"No one can suppose that the Russian army in efficiency is equal to the German, but the defensive armour of Russia lies much more in her imponderables—her distances, her morasses and her climate which in the last war, as with Napoleon, sometimes defied the making of plans. To these the Russian fighting man is often the decisive accessory.

Against the Russian the German depends entirely on his equipment and his machinery, and Russia is a country in which machinery so often breaks down. It was the Russian soldier that had more imagination, initiative and resource, he could fight in open order, he won all bayonet attacks hands down, he has all the tricks of partisan warfare, and the German is an enemy whom he meets with the greatest resentment"

WHEAT

"An army marches on its stomach". So said Napoleon and he ought to have known being one of the world's greatest marchers of armies.

Not only does the army require a vast quantity of bread to fill its stomach but, in war time the appeasement of civilian hunger becomes a military—almost a strategic—problem. Hunger often leads to revolutions—as it did in Germany in the last war.

An American correspondent reported a year ago: "Emissaries of Adolf Hitler, fearing famine are scouring the world in search of wheat"

It was with a view to get Rumanian wheat and oil that Hitler marched into that country. But he got only the oil. Stalin, anticipating him, moved his Red Army into Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina and took over the year's best grain crops in the Danubian region.

In Nazi-dominated Rumania 1940 harvests failed, yields being only half of 1939.

And thus Hitler was forced to think again of the Ukraine, that vast granary, the greatest wheat producing area in the world



HITLER IS AFTER HIM: A Ukrainian peasant, the latest victim of the Nazi war machine.

Congress President Suffers From Old Trouble Again

Sciatica Lifts Up Its Head In Naini Jail

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

It is learnt that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is in the Naini Central Jail here is unwell with a relapse of his old Sciatica trouble.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

There is no cause for anxiety and the Maulana has been supplied with an ointment made to a special prescription, which he had found useful formerly.

CONGRESSMEN

REMOVED Punjab Govt's Orders Regarding Hoshiarpur Local Bodies

LAHORE, June 28. The Punjab Government have removed from membership of the Hoshiarpur District Board three Congressmen, including Bhagwandas, member of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who is undergoing imprisonment for offering Satyagraha. The other two Congressmen are Messrs Kashiram and Sitaram, whose continuance of membership of the Board is considered "prejudicial to public interests."

The Punjab Government have similarly removed from membership of the Hoshiarpur Municipal Committee Lala Om Parkash, President of the Hoshiarpur City Congress Committee, who has been convicted for offering Satyagraha. He is also disqualified for election for a period of five years.—A. P.

80-Year-Old Satyagrahi Released

LAHORE, June 27. The Punjab Government have ordered the release of a Satyagrahi prisoner, Chain Singh of Jullundur District on account of the illness of his grand father.—United Press.

Satyagrahi's Release Ordered

LAHORE, June 28. The Punjab Government have ordered the release of Lala Dhanu Mall, a Satyagrahi of Ferozepore city, on account of his age, which reported to be about eighty years. He was convicted under the Defence of India Rules by the Additional District Magistrate, Ferozepore, on the 6th June, 1941, and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN IN JAIL ELECTED D. L. B. PRESIDENT

BELLARY, June 27. Dr. R. Nagana Gowda, who is now serving a term of imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha, was unanimously re-elected President of the Bellary District Board at a special meeting of the Board held yesterday with Mr. P. Lodi Reddi, Vice-President in the Chair. Forty-one out of a total strength of 47 members of the Board were present at the meeting.—A. P.

Vidarbha Congress Strikes Off Names Of Satyagrahis

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.) The Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee has struck off the names of a large number of persons from the list of approved Satyagrahis from the Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal districts on account of the failure of these persons to offer Satyagraha on June 15, according to the instructions of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee.

Labour Leader In Custody

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Mr. Deven Sen, President of the Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union and Secretary of the Bengal Labour Association, was arrested to-day for violation of an order under the Defence of India Rules served on him on June 25, directing him to proceed to Faridpur immediately and to reside and remain within that district.

Mr. Sen was released from jail about a month ago, having served a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment for violating a similar order of externment, directing him to quit Calcutta. Howrah, Hooghly, 24 Parganas and Asansol.

Mr. Sen was produced before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate and was remanded in jail custody till July 7.—A. P.

HUTHEESING RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. G. P. Hutheesing, Secretary of the National Planning Committee, has been released unconditionally from Nasik Jail where he was detained under the Defence of India Rules in connection with the Satyagraha campaign.

It is reported that one of Mr. Hutheesing's sons is seriously ill. He arrived in Bombay to-day.

Thirty-Three Satyagrahis Jailed

MADRAS, June 28.

Thirty-three Satyagrahis, who were arrested yesterday afternoon and this morning, were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day under the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city of Madras.

Six of them who had previous convictions in connection with Satyagraha were sentenced to varying terms of R. I. ranging from six months to nine months. The others were sentenced to four months R. I. each.—A. P.

MORE BURDEN FOR NAGPUR TAX-PAYERS

NAGPUR, June 28.

Fresh taxation will be imposed by the Nagpur Municipality from October 1, next to raise nearly Rs. three lakhs.

The necessity for this taxation has arisen as the municipality has to maintain the Improvement Trust and proceed with the Kanhan water supply scheme. The Trust was created in 1937 to rid the city of slums, which the authorities admit are the worst as compared to any other provincial capital. The water supply scheme is considered urgent as the present supply of six million gallons of water to a population of nearly two and half lakh is insufficient. The Kanhan scheme would supply six millions gallons

27 STRIKERS

ARRESTED

Sequel To Picketing At Ludhiana Hosiery Factories

LUDHIANA, June 28.

Twenty seven hosiery workers have been arrested for picketing the hosiery factories.

The picketing, which started about a week ago, is a sequel to the dismissal of 42 workers, who are alleged to have taken part in the recent strike.—A. P.

MAIL-VAN

LOOTING CASE

Four Prosecution Witnesses Examined In Khalispur Train Dacoity Hearing

BENARES, June 28.

Four prosecution witnesses were examined before the First Class Magistrate in the Khalispur Train Dacoity Case.

The first witness, the A.S.M. of Bapatpur, who was on duty from 4 p.m. to midnight on July 9, 1940, said that he received the line clear message from Khalispur for 170 down passenger at 9-5 p.m. When that the train was late he enquired her whereabouts from Khalispur, but was informed that she had already left in time. When the train arrived at his station at 9-45 he was told that the mail-van had been looted. Witness found the driver with a wound on his head.

The stationmaster of Bapatpur, the next witness, said he was called to the station by his assistant at about 9-45 p.m. On arrival he found the 170 down passenger standing at the station. The guard complained to him that the mail-van was looted and that the driver was injured. He went to the R. M. S. van and was told that some cash bags had been removed. He issued an accident wire to all concerned and registered the same in the station diary.

THE ACCUSED.

The third prosecution witness was the assistant station master of Khalispur. He said on July 9, a man aged about 18 came to his office and asked him the timing of the train for Benares. He informed the youth that the train would arrive at 8-45. The same man reappeared three or four times asking each time something or other. The station master of Khalispur was present in the office, when the young man came to him. When the man came to the witness for the last time, after the station master had left the office, the man purchased an inter class ticket for Bapatpur.

That was the only inter class ticket sold for the 170 down passenger to Bapatpur on July 9. Some hours later the Lucknow control asked witness to send a memo to the local police at Phoolpur regarding the dacoity in the R. M. S. van of the 170 down. Witness identified the youth, who purchased the inter class ticket, in court.

The fourth witness was the station master of Khalispur who also identified the accused, Ram Narain Singh, in court as the man who came to his office two or three times on the evening of July 9.

more and filter the entire supply of water. It is proposed to raise About 2½ lakhs of rupees by enhancing house tax and more than Rs. 60,000 by revising the Conservancy Tax. The revision of the latter, the authorities claim, would give a substantial relief to the poor. After these taxation measures 'per capita' taxation in Nagpur would rise from Rs. 5/6 to Rs. 6/10.—A. P.

A. R. P. CENTRAL TRAINING

School For Thirty From All Provinces To Be Opened At Calcutta

SIMLA, June 28

It is announced that a central school for the training of A. R. P. personnel on the lines of the A. R. P. Staff School in England opens at No. 4 Camac Street, Calcutta, on Monday, June 30.

The objects of the school are not only to train A. R. P. instructors but to give up-to-date information on A. R. P. methods. To give advice in the preparations of schemes and to explain the Central Government's A.R.P. policy.

The school will train thirty workers at a time, but it is hoped later, to provide for a larger number.

Director of the Central School is L-Col. E. K. Yiend, Indian Army, who was an officer of the Air Raid Precautions service in England. Lt-Col. Yiend prepared the conventry A.R.P. scheme and directed courses of instruction in that City. He was formerly Commandant of the Chemical Warfare School in India.

The senior instructor has had experience of actual war conditions during raids on the British Isles. The second instructor is an Indian, Mr. Mirchandani, who has been trained at an A.R.P. school in England.

The first course of instruction, which opens on Monday, June 30, is for about thirty A.R.P. officers nominated by the Provinces and the departments of the Government of India.

TRAINED MEN FOR PROVINCES.

Having been trained at the school in the latest methods of passive defence, A.R.P. staff and industrial personnel will return to their provinces and factories to put into practice their subordinates. By this means, an effective Air Raid Precautions scheme will be built up in the industrial centres where it is most required.

It is hoped that the first course will be followed by courses for other A.R.P. officers, for factory inspectors and A.R.P. instructors and by special courses for officials of the Central and Provincial Governments and municipal authorities, for officers concerned in the organization and training of the wardens and A.R.P. casualty services. It is also hoped to arrange courses which may be attended by non-officials.

The Government of India hope that there will be a large demand for vacancies for the various types of courses so that up-to-date knowledge on Air Raid Precautions may be widely disseminated. Applications to attend the school will be received by the Provincial Governments concerned.—A. P.

PONDICHERRY TO HAVE AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

PONDICHERRY, June 27.

For the first time Pondicherry will have an automatic telephone exchange from August next. Work in this connection including wiring, erection of posts, etc., are being speeded up with due authorisation by the Government of French India.

The telephone exchange will be under the management of the British Posts and Telegraph Department.

The question of linking Pondicherry with British India on the trunk telephone is now under consideration and will be effected in due course.—A. P.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, JUNE 29

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
 8 p.m. V. A. Kagalkar. 5-20 Dadra aur mand. 5-35 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 5-50 R. Roberts. 6-15 R. B. Chowdhury. 6-30 Anwarbai. 6-50 Manohar. 7 Do geet. 7-15 Thumri aur ghazal. 7-30 Sohan Singh. 7-50 Next week's programmes. 8 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 R. B. Chowdhury. 10 V. A. Kagalkar. 10-15 Mohammad Ismail. 10-30 Anwarbai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
 7-30 a.m. Songs from the screen. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Vithal Rao Gurava. 9-30 Kumar Gandharva. 9-50 Air Sextet. 11 H. Khan Mastana. 11-20 Sitar recital. 11-30 Newsplay. 11-45 Bai Gangubai. 12-30 p.m. D. Amel's composition. 12-40 Bhajan in Bhairavin. 12-50 Tunes alike. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Devotional chorus. 1-10 Classical chorus. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Vithal Rao Gurava. 5-20 Surbahar Solo. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Kumar Gandharva. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 H. Khan Mastana. 6-30 Instrumental duets. 6-40 Bai Gangubai. 7-15 Orchestral music. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Vithal Rao Gurava. 7-40 H. Khan Mastana. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The fortnight in sport. 8-45 Newsplay. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 L'Association Artistique Des Concerts Colonne.

Bombay I—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
 7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay I. 8-5 Individual interpretation. 8-15 Soothing strings. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay I. 8-40 Ebrahim. 9 to 10 As in Bombay I.
 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
 11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay I. 12-57 Bhajan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay I. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay I.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
 5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay I. 5-25 Ghazal. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay I. 6 D. Dani. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay I. 7-15 Interval.
 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
 7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay I. 7-55 Kumar Gandharva. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay I. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Vithal Rao Gurava. 9-20 Talawwun. 9-50 H. Khan Mastana. 10-5 A less known taal. 10-20 Bai Gangubai.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
 (Add 32 minutes to all timings for Dacca time.)
 5 p.m. Listeners' requests. 5-50 Next week's programmes. 6 News in English. 6-5 Church service. 7-20 Bijan Ghose Dastidar. 7-40 Varsha Sangit. 8-15 Bijan Ghose Dastidar. 8-25 Ashesh Banerjee. 9 The rising sun. 5. 10 Symphony concert.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
 4 p.m. C. S. Krishna Iyer 4-30 Your programme. 5 K. J. Nathan. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6 News in English. 6-5 Pratigna Youngandharayanam. 6-30 Shrimati K. S. Shantaramamma. 7 Lokavarta. 7-15 Bibbo. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Manikkavachagar. 9 Foreign affairs. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 Richard Crooks. 10-10 Robert Gaden and Orchestra. 10-15 South American dances.

TWO 'AKHADAS' DECLARED UNLAWFUL

NAGPUR, June 28.
 The Government has declared as unlawful bodies two Akhadas' member of which engaged themselves in a scuffle in the compound of the district court on Thursday last.

During the scuffle knives were freely used and two men received serious stabwounds. One of them has since succumbed to the injuries.

Both the Akhadas were being run by Hindus. The names of the two banded Akhadas are Shukrawari Akhada and Colonel Bagh Akhada.

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, June 28.
 Following are the results of matches played in the First Division of Calcutta Football League to-day—Mohun Bagan three; Calcutta nil; Police two; North Stars one.—A. P.

Harwood League Football

British Infantry Wins By Substantial Margin

W. I. A. A.'s CREDITABLE FIGHT

A fairly large crowd turned on at the Cooperage on Saturday evening to witness the trial of strength between the British Infantry, last year's holders, and the W.I.A.A. in the first division of the Harwood League. The sky having cleared in the afternoon, the Automobilemen were expected to put up a creditable fight against their redoubtable opponents. This they did. Still they lost by the substantial margin of four goals to one.

LANGTON'S HAT TRICK

The Automobilemen started confidently. Two fine sprints by Swamy down the right wing, the Infantry defence saved at the expense of corners which proved abortive. Ding-dong struggle followed for some time. Then the Infantry forwards got away and Langton, their centre-forward, was offered an excellent opportunity by Farla, the W.I.A.A. right back to score. Langton made splendid use of it without giving Lynn, the Automobile custodian, any chance in the seventh minute. Again the ball travelled from end to end at a fast pace. The W.I.A.A. forwards had a few good openings to shoot the target. But poor shooting and hesitancy nullified them.

Midway through this period Langton scored again from close quarters due to a misunderstanding between the W.I.A.A. full backs. Five minutes later, Langton did the hat trick as a result of a

fine cohesive move between the forwards. Before the interval came, Richards, the inside right, raised the score to four.

DHAKURAM SCORES

On crossing over, the Automobilemen gathered their forces and attacked the Infantry more vigorously than before. After many a futile raid they succeeded at last in registering a fine goal through Dhakuram, their outside left. If their inside forwards had performed their duties properly they might have added one or two more. The Infantrymen never gave up trying. But their attempts to increase the tally were foiled by the defenders who worked harder then before. Although the Infantrymen won by a substantial margin the run of play was far more even and exciting than the scores indicate.

RESULT

Goals.
 British Infantry 4
 W. I. A. A. 1

TEAMS

British Infantry: Welch; James and Thomas; Jones, Bailey and Thomas; Stone, Richards, Langton, Hill and Battersea.

W. I. A. A.: Lynn; Farla and Bailey; Chander, Bopid and Govind; Swami, Doray, Dunn, Narayan and Dhakuram.

Referee: Mr. Scott.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Y. M. C. A. vs. B. E. S. T.—5-50 p.m.

Bangalore Races

Lady Owner Secures Double

BANGALORE, June 28.

Three Cups in a card of Seven Events were a feature of the Fourth Day Meeting of the Bangalore Races this afternoon when both the enclosures were filled to capacity.

The going was good and a good days sport was enjoyed. Thrilling finishes were the order of the day and Indian Jockey, Shanker Rode well judged race snatching a verdict in race for the Club Cup by neck on Baltoi which incidentally paid the highest dividend of the day. Jockeys, Roberts and Raffaele scored a double each while trainer Ali Asker saddled two winners.

Following are Race results:—
 CEYLON PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

ROMNEYS GIRL 9-4, A. Roberts 1
 AJAX 7-13, E. Britt 2
 LANGDON 8-7, J. W. Brace 3
 CANDLESTICK 9-0, M. O'Neale 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 95 for win, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 20-8 for places

SAHARA PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

ASAD 8-3, J. Raffaele 1
 ZAFAR PASHA 7-13, W. J. Sibritt 2
 SAYID BEG 7-12, A. Roberts 3
 HASHIM 9-4, W. T. Evans 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 89 for win, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 50-8 for places

CLUB CUP. Dist.—1 mile.

BALTOI 8-0, Shanker 1
 KILCASH 8-8, W. T. Evans 2
 EMINENT 8-1, J. Raffaele 3
 TRUSTY 9-2, E. Britt 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 204-8 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 for places.

AGRAM PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs.

BROTHER OFFICER 7-7, J. Raffaele 1
 DROICHEAD NUA 7-13, W. T. Evans 2
 TETRAO 7-10, M. O'Neale 3
 I. WILL 8-11, J. H. Carr 4

Tote paid: Rs. 75-8 for win, Rs. 21-8, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18 for places

BANGALORE CUP. Dist.—1 mile.

RARE GEM 7-1, N. Whiteside 1
 FRESH WATER 7-12, W. T. Evans 2
 HIGHLIGHTS 8-10, J. W. Brace 3
 EXPUNGE 9-4, L. Brown 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 106-8 for win, Rs. 25-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 places.

STEWARDS CUP. Dist.—1 Mile

3 Furlongs.
 ABU / AL MOSUL 7-10, A. Roberts 1
 MARZUQ AL MULUK 8-0, M. O'Neale 2
 THARWATH 8-5, Fazal Rehman 3
 AKHU AMIN 9-4, E. Britt 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 70-8 for win, Rs. 27-8, Rs. 78 and Rs. 75-8 for places.

THE EUPHRATES PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs.

HASSUN PASHA 9-7, Baba Khan 1
 SEA KING 7-1, E. Britt 2
 BLACK HAZARD 7-11, B. McQuade 3
 ZAMIL AL IRAQ 8-8, T. Burn 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 114 for win, Rs. 80-8, Rs. 40 and Rs. 117 for places.

HOLKAR STATE

OLYMPIC

Indore Premier Inaugurates Association

INDORE, June 28.

"Our youths have to be prepared for the defence of the country and must seek in larger numbers avenues of employment in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. The best training ground for these careers is the athletic field, where they will learn lessons of self-discipline, of the value of team-work and of sportsmanship."

Thus observed Rai Bahadur Col. Dinnanath, Prime Minister of Indore, inaugurating the Holkar State Olympic Association this evening.

HOPE OF REVIVAL

The Prime Minister referred to the present situation in Greece and

COLOMBO RACES

Saturday's Results

COLOMBO, June 28.

Following are the results of Colombo Races:—

ELGIN PLATE (Div. III). Dist.—5 furlongs 23 yards.

EXCELSIOR 9-3, Burgess 1
 SUEBHI 8-0, Orme 2
 Maymoon 9-1, Rook 3
 AL FAZAL 8-1, West 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 189-8 for win, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

MERLOOLAS HANDICAP. Dist.—1 mile.

MARILLA 8-0, Baker 1
 WHY TRY 9-1, Davison 2
 OWN UP 8-3, H. Black 3
 WITHOUT REGRETS 9-4, Rook 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 14-8 for win, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

ELGIN PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—5 furlongs 23 yards.

TIGRIS 8-9, Orme 1
 REMEMBRANCE 9-0, Burgess 2
 DAATA 9-0, G. Silva 3
 KING SOLOMON 7-10, R. Eude 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 16-8 for win, Rs. 9, Rs. 13-3 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

MONSOON HANDICAP (Div. II).

Dist.—1 1/4 miles.
 LADY ELMA 7-8, R. Eude 1
 ASKOT 8-13, Rook 2
 WHITE SEAL 7-4, Don Benjamin 3
 GOSHEN 7-5, Baker 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 38-8 for win, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 11 for places.

HERBERT STANLEY CUP. Dist.—1 1/2 miles.

COLOURFUL 8-8, Rook 1
 GREAT DIVIDE 9-6, Davison 2
 SWATHEN 7-4, A. Thompson 3
 WARRIORS CALL 9-0, Don Benjamin 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 12-8 for win, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

MEDINA PLATE. Dist.—1 mile.

FALIH AL IRAQ 7-4, A. Thompson 1
 EED 8-3, West 2
 SAADWASMI 7-7, Baker 3
 YANOS 8-8, Rook 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

MONSOON HANDICAP (Div. I).

Dist.—1 1/4 miles.
 MERRIS 8-3, A. Baker 1
 ASTRONOMER 8-0, Davison 2
 EMBARK 8-10, M. Eude 3
 LABIEVRE 8-11, H. Black 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 17-8 for win, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

ELGIN PLATE (Div. I). Dist.—5 furlongs 23 yards.

ZAYAD PASHA 7-6, H. Black 1
 GOLD 8-1, C. Silva 2
 FLYING FOX 7-9, West 3
 ABBAR AL HADBA 7-12, Davison 4
 Tote paid: Rs. 62-8 for win, Rs. 24-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

Hobbs' Last Century

LONDON, June 27.

Jack Hobbs, the famous English Test cricketer who retired from big cricket in 1934, showed that he is still a master with the bat when he scored 116 for the "Fathers' side" against Kimbolton School in Huntingdonshire. Hobbs who holds the record with 197 centuries in First Class Cricket said "I think this will be my last hundred."—Reuter.

her interest to Olympic games. "On an occasion like this," said Col. Dinnanath, "one's thoughts naturally go out in sympathy with Greece, which has been devastated and subdued by a ruthless foe. Olympic games, the most solemn of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks, have been celebrated on the plain of Olympia from remote antiquity. The present world conflagration has necessitated a break and we all look forward to a return of the reign of peace for a revival of the contests which afforded a common platform for the East and West to meet on equal terms."—United Press.

Nazi Steamer Intercepted

78 British Prisoners Rescued

LONDON, June 28.

The British Navy intercepted the German 3,000 ton steamer "Alster-ton", which was acting as a supply and prisoner ship to German raider.

BR. PRISONERS RESCUED

Seventy-eight officers and men of the British Merchant Navy, who were held prisoner in "Alster-ton" have been rescued.

The rescued prisoners comprised 46 survivors from the steamer "Rabaul" (5,618 tons) and 32 survivors from steamer "Trafalgar" (5,542 tons).

The survivors report that nine men of the "Rabaul" and twelve men of the "Trafalgar" were killed when these ships were sunk by the German raider.

TWO INDIANS AMONG SURVIVORS

LONDON, June 27.

After spending nineteen days in an open boat, twenty-one survivors of a British vessel torpedoed near the Azores were landed in an exhausted condition at Galway on the west coast of Ireland to-day (Friday) they comprised fifteen British, four Arabs and two Indians.—Reuter.

NEW SOVIET ENVOY TO IRAN

MOSCOW, June 28.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has appointed M. Smirnov Minister to Iran.

He succeeds M. Filimonov who, according to the official Tass Agency, has been appointed to another post.—Reuter.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH TURKEY

No Such Demand From Von Papen

LONDON, June 28.

The report that Herr von Papen, German Ambassador in Ankara, demanded passage for German troops through Turkey to attack British forces in Syria finds no confirmation whatever in informed quarters in London, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Reports from Ankara stating that the Turkish Government has granted permission for evacuation through Turkey of Vichy French troops now fighting in Syria are not confirmed in informed quarters in London, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

It is understood that the Turkish Government has not yet even been asked for this permission and it is observed that Vichy troops are still resisting stubbornly.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA & RUSSIA

CANBERRA, June 27.

The Australian Government will give every assistance to the visit of a trade union delegation to Britain, said Mr. Menzies to-day in the House of Representatives.

The New-South-Wales Labour Council last night decided to ask the Federal Government to appoint a delegation of trade unionists to visit England, America and Russia to investigate conditions. It also decided to urge appointment of a diplomatic representative in Russia and to develop trade between the two countries. At the same time as the Council was sitting an overflow public meeting passed a resolution in support of Russia.—Reuter.

1942 CARS AT LESSER COST?

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Defence requirements will force a greater cut in the production of cars and lorries than the 20 per cent reduction first ordered.

This announcement was made on Friday by the Director of the Office of Production Management, J. D. Biggers. All car makers have been summoned to conference on July 2 to discuss the situation. The cut will affect 1942 cars, since the 1941 model year has almost ended.—Reuter.

MARWARI UPLIFT

Five-Year Plan Of Organisational And Cultural Improvement

The open Session of the All-India Marwari Federation held at Bhagalpur on 13th and 14th April, 1941, had unanimously resolved to prepare and work out a five year scheme for the all-round uplift of the Marwari Community, consisting of four main planks of activities, viz:—Organization, Health, education and cultural development. In accordance with this Resolution the Federation has prepared a four-fold five year scheme and has circulated and published it for collecting opinions from the members of the community and organizations. The Working Committee of the Federation will consider the scheme in the light of the opinions received, and will then place the scheme for final acceptance before the next meeting of the All-India Federation Committee.

FOUR-FOLD ACTIVITIES

The five-year plan of four-fold activities is summarised below:—

(1) ORGANIZATION:—In the field of organization the Federation desires to establish at least 1,500 branches and 12 Provincial Organisations throughout India with at least 50,000 membership.

It is desired that every branch shall have a health centre as well as a reading room under its auspices. Every district centre shall have a gymnasium, reading room, central library and a moving library under its control or supervision.

(2) EDUCATION:—In the field of education it is aimed that every boy or girl should be educated to at least Primary Standard and a desire for higher education is to be infused amongst the members of

the community and specially the youth.

(3) HEALTH:—In this field it is aimed that every member young or old, boy or girl, male or female should be taught principles of hygiene and should be prepared for taking interest in gymnastics and games so that they may be strong and may face any danger. For this purpose the Federation will establish (1) at least three well-equipped health exhibitions which will disseminate knowledge of the hygienic principles; (2) Every branch organization will have one gymnasium for the use of the members and (3) the Federation will also publish book-lets on hygienic principles in simple language for distribution amongst the people.

(4) CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:—The Federation aims at making the community one of the most highly cultured in India. It will try to infuse in the community an urge for better living as well as for greater social contact with other communities and people, and to take more interest in other spheres of life than trade and commerce.

In short in five years time the Federation desires to have 50,000 members, 1,500 branch organizations, 1,500 schools either run or controlled by the branches, 1,500 libraries and reading rooms, 1,500 gymnasiums and three Health Exhibitions.

In the end a fervent appeal is made to the community to co-operate with the Federation in realising the object of the scheme by sincerely working it out and liberally financing it.

INDO-BURMA PACT SIGNED

RANGOON, June 28.

The draft agreement on Indian immigration was signed at 1-30 p.m.—A. P.

BRITISH NAVAL SLOOP SUNK

LONDON, June 28.

The British Naval sloop "Grimsby" 990 tons has been sunk, announces the Admiralty.

"Grimsby", one of six pre-war sloops, was sunk early in the week by German divebombers off Tobruk.

As usual the Germans made highly exaggerated claims and on Friday stated that they had sunk a light cruiser and a tanker and that a heavy cruiser received a bomb hit.

Actually the only British loss was "Grimsby". Her crew normally numbers 100 men.

CANADIAN WOMEN FOR DEFENCE SERVICE

OTTAWA, June 28.

Canada is to enlist women in her defence forces for home duty and possibly for service overseas, according to Mr. Joseph Thurson, Minister of National War Service in an interview on Friday.

Women will serve chiefly as transport drivers, cooks, telephone operators and clerks.

Colonel Ralston, Canadian Defence Minister, stated today that the current two months' recruiting campaign for men for overseas service was satisfactory and the objective of 32,400 men should be reached by July 12. Mr. Thurson also announced that additional men will be called up in Canada for the home defence.—Reuter

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The nomination of Mr. Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, 68 year old Republican, to succeed the late Chief Justice Mr. Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was officially confirmed by the Senate on Friday.—Reuter.

RAJEN BABU MEETS HUQ

Busy Day In Calcutta; Talks On Communal Problem

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad who arrived here this morning after visiting the riot-affected areas in Dacca District spent a busy day. He met Lady Abala Bose about the Prohibition scheme undertaken in the labour areas of Bihar from the Sir Jagdish Bose Trust money.

He had also talks with Mr. Fazlul Huq, Sir Nazimuddin, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar and others about the solution of the communal problem.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad left for Patna by the Punjab Mail.—United Press.

Rajen Babu At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and Mr. Mathura Prasad returned to Calcutta from Dacca to-day after visiting the riot affected areas of the district.

Dr. Prasad will leave for Patna to-night. A. P.

MADRAS CONGRESS & MAYORAL ELECTION

MADRAS, June 28.

The Congress Party in the City Council at its meeting to-day decided to continue the attitude of "non-interference" already adopted in respect of the Mayoral election, which will take place on Monday, the 30th June. They also decided to abstain from voting, should there be a poll for the election.

The meeting re-elected Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu as the Leader of the Party and Dr. U. Krishna Rao as Deputy Leader.

Dr. P. Subbarayan, former Minister, was also present at the meeting.—A. P.

Five-Year Plan For Sinking Of Wells

INDORE, June 28.

With a view to improving the economic condition of the agriculturists of the Nemawar District, H. H. the Maharaja Holkar sanctioned a five-year scheme for the sinking of new wells in the district and announced a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for 'taccavi' advances free of interest for the construction of about 200 wells during the current financial year.

Taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 50,000 have been advanced and as many as 143 new wells have already been sunk in the district.—United Press.

Hungarian Oil Refinery On Fire

ROME, June 28.

A huge fire broke out on Friday morning in an oil refinery belonging to Societe Vacum at Almasfuzito, 40 miles from Budapest says, a dispatch from the Hungarian capital.

The dispatch adds that the fire appears to have been started by damage to machinery. It was brought under control after three hours.—Reuter.

WANTED A COCHINITE DEWAN

COCHIN, June 27.

A memorial over the signature of a large number of Cochinites from all parts of the State, comprising all castes and communities, has been forwarded to the Crown Representative in India requesting him to appoint a Cochinite as the next Dewan of Cochin in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty.

Petitions to the same effect have also been submitted to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin and the British Resident to the Madras States.—A. P.

SIMLA, June 28.

A notification in a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary to-day extends the newsprint control order to Centrally Administered areas.—A. P.

7 Italian Planes Destroyed In Raid Over Malta

MALTA, June 27.

Seven Italian fighters were destroyed by R.A.F. when an Italian bomber with strong escort flew over Malta on Friday.

The bomber was also damaged.

An official communique giving this news says, "Savoia 79 bomber escorted by a strong formation of Macchi 200 fighters crossed the island this morning.

Anti-aircraft batteries engaged one and the fighters attacked others destroying seven of Macchi and damaging the bomber. All our fighter landed safely undamaged."—Reuter.

400 MOTOR-TORPEDO BOATS

Shipyards In Dutch East Indies Hum With Activity

SINGAPORE, June 28.

Four hundred motor-torpedo-boats, powered with American aircraft engines and capable of more than fifty knots, are being constructed in shipyards in the Netherlands East Indies, according to a recent arrival here from the Dutch East Indies.

He declared there was great activity in the Netherlands East Indies shipyards, where a large number of merchant ships are being reconstructed and reconditioned to provide additional shipping to export large supplies of raw materials accumulated throughout the Netherlands East Indies territory.—Reuter.

Govt. Help To S. Canara Cyclone Victims

OOTACAMUND, June 28.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 to afford relief to the sufferers in South Canara from the recent Cyclone and floods.—A. P.

C. P. Government Secretariat closed on Saturday in Pachmarhi. H. E. the Governor and Departmental heads, along with their staffs, move down to Nagpur in the course of the next two days.

HEAVY REALISING IN N. Y. COTTON Decline Of 53 Points

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICE.	
OCTOBER	
New York, June 28	15.17
Previous closing	14.82
To-day's opening	14.82
Difference	-35
To-day's closing	14.64
Difference	-53

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 253-8
Broach April/May	Rs. 274-0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 28
The New York cotton showed decidedly weaker tendency following considerable selling and liquidation.
Trading in October began at 14.82 i.e. 35 points lower than the last closing. Prices eased under heavy considerable selling and liquidation. Subsequently, prices further eased under increasing pressure with October finally closing at 14.64.
The following are opening ranges:—
July (14.82/88) 14.62/63
October (15.13/12) mutilated
December (15.18/17) 14.93/90

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, June 28	
Castor seeds unquoted	
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June July (211 9/16) closed	
Linseed La Plata July (211 3/4) closed	
Groundnut Coromandal Coast June July (217 1/4) closed	
JUTES	
Dundee June (249 nominal) closed	
Lightning (245 nominal) closed	
RUBBER	
Spot (13 5/8d buyers) closed	
Forward October December (13 9/16d value) closed	
LONDON METALS	
Tin (257 buyers; 257 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) closed	
Electrolytic Copper (262) closed	
Lead (225) closed	
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) closed	

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	
New York, June 28	4.03 1/4
Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
London, June 28	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 28
London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD	
London, June 28	
London Gold (£8-8-0) closed	

LONDON SILVER

London, June 28	
Spot (23 3/8d) closed	
Forward (23 3/8d) closed	
CROSS RATES	
London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32	
Paris on Bombay not quoted	
New York on Milan not quoted	
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33	
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/16 to 0-3 1/2)	
0-3 3/16 to 0-3 1/2	
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2	

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.	
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.	
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent.	

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, June 28
There was no trading during the night session.

THE BOMBAY YARN

QUOTATIONS	
HEDGE CONTRACT RATES	
Bombay, June 28.	
Yarn No.	June
6 1/2s.	145
10 1/2s.	192
20 1/2s.	285
40s.	400
August	October
146	147
193	196
286	288
403	406

Japan To Break From Axis?

CABINET DISCUSSES "IMPORTANT QUESTIONS" WITH DEFENCE CHIEFS: SEQUEL TO RUSSO-GERMAN WAR

TOKYO, June 28.

The Japanese Government is still conferring with the Defence Chiefs on "important outstanding questions." These conferences have been proceeding for the past few days, following the outbreak of Russo-German war.

Another conference this afternoon was attended by the Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, Home Minister, Baron Hiranuma, War Minister, Lieut-Gen. Tojo, Navy Minister, Admiral Oikawa and the Chief of Staff, Army and Navy.—Reuter

JAPAN MAY LEAVE AXIS

Policy To Be Confined To Her Own Sphere Of Interest, Says Viscount Kano

LONDON, June 27.

Viscount Kano, the London Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, told Reuter to-day that the present European confusion and Japan's policy of dallying with European entanglements have been a disappointment and Viscount Kano's advices from Tokyo indubitably indicate that Japan's policy henceforth would be confined to her own sphere of interest in the Far East.

An eventual policy of rapprochement with Anglo-American bloc would not surprise Viscount Kano, but she must first liquidate the China incident and there are obvious signs that this is now being done.

The Japanese Government's recent sterling-dollar arrangements should greatly expand, and is already improving Jap-British trade as Japanese merchants are now safeguarded against exchange risks.

Viscount Kano discredits Tokyo rumours about raising the Yen's exchange value which would at

MATSUOKA TO BE REPLACED?

The London city widely feels that the Nazi invasion of Russia may reorientate Japanese policy favourably to the democracies as Mr. Matsuoka's Berlin and Moscow visits have now been stultified.

There are rumours that Mr. Schigmeitsu, the Japanese Ambassador in London, now visiting Tokyo, may replace Mr. Matsuoka as Foreign Minister with a better presentation of the democratic case in Japanese Councils.

Many believe that Japan is so disillusioned with Hitler that she may revert to a more friendly policy to Anglo-American countries and eventually to China.

It is generally conceded that Japan would gladly take any opportunity to solve the China incident with honour. The market opines that Japanese bonds are either worthless or grossly undervalued at present prices depending on policies and meanwhile offerings are very scanty.—Reuter.

Jap. Ambassador Meets Molotov

MOSCOW, June 28.

The Japanese Ambassador Lieut-General Tatekawa called on the Foreign Minister M. Molotov on Friday afternoon.—Reuter

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Better Sentiment Continues

MADRAS, June 28
The market has been fairly active and Textiles continued to find support at better rates. Plantings have come to the forefront once again with good buyers for almost all crops. Securities were steady, so also Engineering issues. Electric issues were slightly better.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day:
Coimbatore Cotton 108/8; Cambodia ord 9 small lot; Vasanta Pref 118; do ord 119/8 and 120; Lakshmi's 68/4; Cottanad Pref 11/10; Peermade 29 and 29/8; cd; Periamaramalai 18/4; Highlands 28/8; Nilgiri Neergundi ord 1/8; Coorg 32/4 cd; 31/12 cp small lot; Velliamattam 19/6; Cochin Power 8/14; Mysore Sugar 53; Deccan Sugar 43/8; Travancore Sugar 13/12; Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers 17/4; 17/8; Mysore Chemical Manufacturers 13/8; Spencer A 9/12; do B 9/10, 9/12.

Khaksar Arrested From Mosque

LAHORE, June 28.
The police arrested to-day a Khaksar from a mosque in Sheranwalla Gate.—A. P.

AMERICAN MARINES FOR LONDON

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The Navy Department announced to-day that a small detachment of Marines has left for London "to facilitate communications between the various United States offices located there." The detachment consists of three officers and 60 men. The announcement added that as a consequence of the great expansion of separate offices there, "this service has been needed for some time." The marines will also help as fire watchers and thus "serve to relieve the overburdened embassy staff."—Reuter.

Abdul Gaffoor Football Tournament

LUCANOW, June 28.

The E. I. R. Indian Institute qualified for the final of the Abdul Gaffoor Football Tournament by defeating the Sports Club, Cawnpore, by three goals to one in their replay match this afternoon.—A. P.

Cambridge Beat Oxford

LONDON, June 28.

The Cambridge University beat Oxford by seven wickets in a wartime match at Lords which will not be reckoned in the records of intervarsity sport as the match was held in aid of the Red Cross.—Reuter

Mohan Bagan Beat Calcutta Football Club

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Mohun Bagan gave another good display on a very heavy ground against the Calcutta Football Club, whom they beat by three goals to nil to-day. A large crowd witnessed the match and His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was in the special box.

Calcutta have not won a match since they last beat the North Staffords nearly three weeks ago. The Police won their match against North Staffords to-day in the last two minutes of the game, the score being two goals to one. The match was played on the Mohan Bagan ground.—A. P.

M. C. C. Hockey Tournament

MADRAS, June 28.

The All-Blues from Bangalore defeated the Anglo-Indian Sports Club by three goals to two this evening in the quarter-final of the M. C. C. Hockey Tournament.—A. P.

Punjabi Youth's Suicide

A Punjabi young man residing at Raipur is reported to have committed suicide by taking opium. He was prevented from marrying an Ahir girl of his choice. It is stated that the deceased

ONWARD IN SYRIA!

British Forces Occupy Nebrek; Moving Towards Homs

CAIRO, June 28.

Allied troops are continuing their forward movement along the Damascus-Homs road north-west and north of Damascus. A communique from the British Headquarters announces: Nebrek, it is added, has been captured.

There has been further local activity in the centre and coastal sectors in Syria.

ITALIAN POSITION OCCUPIED
There is no change in the situation at Tobruk in Libya. In the frontier area, there has been some petrol activity.

In Abyssinia two Italian camps south-east of Chelga were raided during the night of June 24. During the following night British troops crossed the river Didesa to the west of Lakempi although the Italians had destroyed the bridge there. During the day an Italian position on the river west bank was occupied. British advance north-west of Jimma is continuing.

wanted to marry an Ahir girl, but his father knowing of this affair fixed his marriage with a girl of his community. The lovers decided to end their lives and while returning from a cinema show they drank a strong opium solution. The young man succumbed to poisoning but the girl who was removed in an unconscious state to a hospital is progressing satisfactorily.



MUNSHI MEETS SAVARKAR

"Kal" Report

The "Kal" (Poona) publishes the following regarding the interview of Mr. Savarkar and Mr. K. M. Munshi in the Calcutta Mail on the 11th June, 1941:—

It was the 11th of June, 1941 when Barrister Savarkar left for Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail. Many prominent persons from the Bombay Provincial Hindu-sabha had thronged the platform to see him off.

Incidentally Mr. K. M. Munshi, the ex-Home Minister to the Government of Bombay under the Congress Cabinet, was travelling by the same train bound for Wardha. Mr. Munshi was going to see Gandhiji to discuss some problems of major political importance.

At Kalyan Mr. Munshi, of himself, came to the compartment of Mr. Savarkar, who made an opportune gesture of welcome by garlanding Mr. Munshi. They had a long talk for about one and a half hours, in which Mr. Munshi had a very frank talk on the present policy of the Congress regarding the Pakistan problem, the creed of Non-Violence, and it seemed as if he was pinning his attention on the convincing and logical arguments of Mr. Savarkar.

On the 12th morning while the train steamed into the Wardha Station it was just expected that he would again see Veer Savarkar and naturally before the departure of the train Mr. Munshi again came and took leave of him with the sense of high regard and due respect.

MUNSHI HAD NO INTERVIEW WITH JAM SAHEB

BOMBAY: June 28. Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Home Minister, Bombay, who has recently resigned from the Congress, informs the "United Press" that there is absolutely no truth in the report published in a certain section of the Press that he had an interview with His Highness the Jam Sahab of Nawanagar, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.—United Press.

Major-General Buckley Submits Report On Medical College

NAINTAL, June 28. Major-General Buckley, late Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, who was specially deputed to inquire into the administration and affairs of the King George's Medical College and hospital Lucknow, has, it is learnt, submitted a comprehensive report.—A. P.

Restrictions On Alleged Bad Characters

NAGPUR, June 28. Certain restrictions have been imposed by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur on the movements of eighteen alleged bad characters under the defence of India Rules. They have been directed not to leave their homes between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. to report changes of their addresses to the police and not to carry anything likely to be used as a weapon.

It will be recalled that on June 6 Government invested the Deputy Commissioner with special powers under sub-section 26 of the Defence of India Rules with a view to enabling him to take action against bad characters.—A. P.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 60,81,952-1-8. Grand Total on Saturday Rs. 60,83,225-9-5.

BANGALORE, June 27.

An appeal to support the war effort was made by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, Harijan leader of Poona speaking at a public meeting last evening.

Mr. Rajbhoj appealed to all Harijans to realise the situation brought about by the latest phase in the European situation and make a concerted effort under the leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Dealing with the Sapru Conference convened for next month, Mr. Rajbhoj said some prominent Depressed Class leaders would be invited to take part in the deliberations of the conference.—A. P.



Many German tanks and other war material have been captured by the British in the area of Tobruk and Sollum. Picture shows captured German tanks in the hands of the British engineers who are seen dismantling it in their mobile 'workshops'.

THE RIOT AND THE REPORTER

(Continued from page 11)

than his whip to protect his face. Up went the whip in the air, and lashed across the man's face, making a neat gash across nose and eyes.

Before the rioter could collect his dazed wits the gharrywala had shot off like lightning.

Half-an-hour later the Marwari reached home, shaken but unhurt. He was loud in his protestations of gratitude to the Muslim who had saved his life.

Friends, Indeed!

Another incident concerns two friends—one Hindu and the other a Muslim. They were walking along, a well-known promenade when the Muslim was spotted by a number of Hindus carrying lathis. The friends were surrounded. The Hindu intervened. He was crushed aside. He pointed out that Mahatma Gandhi preached non-violence. He received a bang on the head.

Before the police came on the spot, there was a free, unequal fight, the two against the many.

Next morning the two friends woke up from neighbouring beds, in the same hospital.

These quiet acts of heroism, of friendliness and fellow-feeling, are our hope for the future. Out of such beginnings, might sprout up a spirit of nationalism, which will rise above the pettiness, futility and humiliation of communal strife—brother warring against brother.

Why?

Why is it that in spite of the best police arrangements, the calling out of the military, and the rigid enforcement of the Curfew, the riots are continuing merrily? The Whipping Act was invoked in the pious hope that it would strike terror into the hearts of the rioters. But out of over 5,000 persons arrested since the outbreak of the riots, there have been only two instances when the police could catch rioters red-handed. So the Whipping Act has been applied only twice.

There is a growing feeling in the public mind that certain police officers have not done all that could be done under the circumstances. The police cannot be quite unaware of the dangerous characters in the city. Is the Police Commissioner quite certain that suspicious and dangerous men were immediately rounded up by the myrmidons of law and order?

Quite a number, out of the 5,000 and odd who have been arrested, one learns, are innocent and respectable persons, whose only offence was either technical, like breaking the Curfew or that the police thought it necessary to arrest them on suspicion.

But the "Goonda" element is still about town, as the continuation of the riots indicates.

There is some ground for the view largely held that these acts of hooliganism are well-organised, and well-planned. Why not make use of arrested persons and make an attempt to trace the brains, if any, behind these activities?



Mr. N. V. Phadke, M.A., LL.B., who has resigned his membership of the Servants of India Society.

WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER DEAD

Dinshaw Writer, "Demon Bowler" Passes Away At 73

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Dinshaw N. Writer, the well-known Parsi cricketer of Bombay. Mr. Writer was known as the "Demon Bowler" and played a very prominent part on the cricket fields of Bombay half a century ago.

In 1880 he was selected to go to England with a Parsi Team and there he created a good impression by his bowling. In 1892 when Lord Hawke came to India with his team, the late Mr. Writer knocked down 12 wickets of Lord Hawke's team for

Anti-Indian Propaganda

Riot Photographs For Publicity In British Newspapers

The Simla Correspondent of the "Hindu wires":—

With the complete withdrawal from circulation of the Ministry of Information's "Talking Points"—this particular controversy will probably come to an end, though the suggestion that Mr. H. V. Hodson had not even seen the document before it was issued to propagandists seems unwarranted in the light of further investigations I have made.

Nevertheless, the matter cannot rest here; questions still arise as to who are the subordinates in the India section of the Ministry of Information who produced such vile stuff, and why is a separate India section in the Ministry necessary considering that the India Office runs its own Publicity Section, which is in charge of Mr. A. H. Joyce who has been in India twice and knows the Indian policy of the Cabinet better than the Ministry of Information can. These are not academic questions.

Recently, the Ministry of Information proposed greater publicity for India in the columns of the British Press—a laudable effort it might seem in these general terms. The kind of publicity which the Ministry intended to give India becomes luridly manifest in the concrete suggestion that it would be desirable to have photographs of communal riots in places like Ahmedabad.

'BLACKHOLE' GOES FROM HISTORY

KARACHI, June 27.

The decision to expunge the incident of 'blackhole' from history books is announced by the Sind Government to-day. The authors of history books have also been directed to exclude this occurrence from their books. Heads of all schools have been informed that this should be dropped from the course of history taught in schools.

No question relating to the incident is to be set for examinations.—A. P.

"NO-CONFIDENCE" MOTIONS IN SIND ASSEMBLY

KARACHI: June 28.

Notice of two motions of "no confidence" one from Sheikh Abdul Majid (Muslim League), expressing want of confidence in the Premier, Khan Bahadur Alla Bux; and the other from Mr. Mohamed Amin Khosro (Congressite), expressing want of confidence in the Revenue Minister, Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, have been given to-day.—A. P.

15 runs. For this unusual performance, Lord Hawke personally congratulated Mr. Writer.

In 1890 he took the whole ten wickets of the Hindu team on the cricket field in Bombay for only 18 runs with his colleague Mr. Bapasola.

Ralli Bros. encouraged young cricketers at that time by giving them employment in their firm and employed Mr. Writer. Mr. Bapasola and Mr. Gagrati who were well-known batsmen and bowlers about half a century ago.

Mr. Writer was 73 years old and lived at Parsi Colony, Dardar. He died on Thursday afternoon.

PROMINENT YEOLA CITIZEN DEAD

On Wednesday Sheth Chunilal Satidas Patni, a prominent Merchant of Yeola, died of heart failure. He was a religious-minded trader of this town, and his inclinations were always towards charitable institutions.

HITLER FOLLOWS NAPOLEON

(Continued from Page 9)

and Goering. And Hitler knows that he who rides the tiger cannot dismount!

Firm Lead

Sixthly and finally, the present campaign has capital propaganda value in Germany itself. The morale of the German people is lately showing definite signs of cracking. They have won one success after another but peace is yet nowhere in sight. What fruit victory?—they are probably asking. For them their Fuehrer has now doused the shining armour of a Grand Crusader Against Bolshevism—which is so much doped to deaden their brains. And if he can pull off one more triumph—well, it will be the very paradise for the famished people of the Reich.

Hitler probably hoped to "sell" this crusade stunt (as the Americans say) not only at home but also abroad. He knows very well that the ruling classes of Britain and the capitalist bosses of the United States have very little love lost for the Soviet. If he could confuse and divide world opinion, he would have won half the war.

There was also the ostensible support of Finland, the Baltic and the Balkan States to represent the invasion as meant for the deliverance of the small nations of Europe from Russian aggression. Even Turkey's benevolent neutrality was vouchsafed in advance first by the Turco-German Pact, and second by the astute disclosure of the Soviets' demands on the Dardanelles.

Churchill, however, was too shrewd for Hitler and he swiftly removed the face from Hitler's diplomatic time-bomb before it could do any damage. "This is not a class war", he observed categorically in his broadcast speech on Sunday. "We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime. From this nothing will turn us, nothing."

This was a most timely and firm lead not only for Britain and its allies in arms but also for the United States, where there was a distinct danger of divergence of opinion. It is most gratifying to find that President Roosevelt, too, has promptly assured all aid to Russia. Hitler's devilishly ingenious diplomatic offensive, at any rate, has been definitely smashed. Whether the Red Army can resist, if not smash, the blitzkrieg itself remains to be seen.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, June 28. The Stock Exchange continued firm and active all through session today. Jutes, Cottons, Teas and Government securities all showed fair enquiries at firm rates and satisfactory business resulted. Coals kept steady. Miscellaneous industrials also ruled firm.

Following are the closing quotations: Government securities: 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 104 1/2; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 96; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1946/50 102 1/2; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106 1/2.

Banks: Imperial conty 391/8; Reserve 303/10.

Cottons: Benares Cotton Silk 3/6; Cawnpore Textiles 7/8; Dunbar 221; New Victoria 2/12.

Coals: Bengal 356; Equitable 34/8; New Beorhoom 15/8; odd lot; South Karanpura 4/8; Talcher 1/9.

Jutes: Anglo-India 356; Bally 244/8; Belvedere 407/8; Chitavalah 12/10; Craig 2/3; Delta 423; Empire pref 156/8; Ganges 294; Howrah 53/15; Hukumchand 12/4; India 354; Kamarhatti 520; Lawrence 403 small lot; Pref 147; Megna 46/4; Naakarpura 17/14 Northbrook 36; Nudda 66; Orient 207; Presidency 5/6; Waverley 3/3.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corp 4/13; Indian Copper 2/4; Bengal Chemical ord 380 small odd lot; Burn and Co ord 400; Hukumchand Elec Steel 13/10; Indian Iron Steel 38/12; Indian St. Wagon ord 64/8; Steel Corp ord 20/9; B I Corp ord 4/5; British Burma Petroleum 3/10; India Paper Pulp 150; Orient Paper New pref 104 ct; Titaghar Paper ord 19/8.

Sugars: Baland 17/8; Carew Co 10/8; Champaran 15; Teas: Gelle 10 ct; Hattikihra 20 ct div; Rancherra 10.

Debentures: 4 1/2 per cent 1936/36 Clive Buildings Debts 102/12 small lot.

LONDON RUBBER

London: June 27. Smoked sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 13 5/8 buyers.

Rise Checked In Share Bazar

INCREASED LIQUIDATION: TEXTILES IN GOOD DEMAND

Bombay: June 28. Textiles were again in limelight on the Bombay Share market to-day where extensive outside buying was noticed. Better reports from cloth market helped the sentiment. However, increased liquidation in Steels was the feature of the day. Parsi circle was reported seller. However the undertone was better. Strong cotton market accentuated general buying, but free offerings by prominent bulls checked rise. Reports of favourable attitude brought renewed buying in Bombay Burmas. On the whole the undertone was better.

On New York Stock Exchange shares were relegated to a background as speculation was centred in the spurt of commodities with many holding aloof awaiting clarification of Russo-Nazi claims. The list sagged irregularly, closing barely steady, broadening controls and the tax problem outweighing sustaining business factors.

Business was done at Rs. 2055 for August settlement almost 15 points higher than the previous close. Increased liquidation on the part of bulls brought down the prices. It closed at Rs. 2035 for August. Bombay Dyeings opened around Rs. 1150 maintained firm tone all throughout. Some hectic buying was noticed in Bombay Burmas which finished firm at Rs. 523 1/2 for July delivery. On the whole the undertone of the market was firm.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: June 28.
Century 432 30 37 35 36
Central India 326 20 31 26 28 26
Kohinoor 455 56 62 58 59/8
New Great 438 32 40 43
Simplex X-D 120 22/8 122
Swadeshi 338 28 38 34 35
Associated Cement 144/8 144 143/12
Andhra 1650
Tramways Ordinary 133
Tata Hydro 178
Tata Power 1622 25
Tata Steel Defd 2040 30 32 25 40 27 30 33
Tata Steel Ordinary 387 86
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 154/8
Bellapur 212 13
Bombay Steam 322
Bombay Burma 515 20 30 25 23/12

TEXTILES

Bombay, June 28.
100 Ahmd. Advance 266 4
250 BOMBAY DYEING 147 8
100 CENTURY 43 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA 326 0
100 COLABA 183 0
100 Coorla 103 8
250 David 70 10
250 Dawn 315 0
1 E. O. Sassoon Defd. 2 0 6
100 GOGAK 222 8
1000 Hindustan 2080 0
100 Indore 81 0
100 Khatau 158 12
100 KOHINOOR 459 8
250 LAXMI X.D. 513 12
100 MORARJI 250 0
250 Model 90 0
100 FINLAY 189 0
200 NEW GREAT 443 0
100 Oosmanshahi 60 0
100 Phoenix 270 0
25 Sassoon Silk 84 0
1000 Sholapur 3045 0
50 SIMPLEX X.D. 122 8
100 SWADESHI 335 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Trading was again of a quiet and uninteresting character in both the markets. Silver 1st settlement opened unchanged at Rs. 62/15/0 and later moved between Rs. 62/15/0 and Rs. 62/15/6. Gold 1st settlement opened at Rs. 42/2/3 and thereafter hovered around this level within a quarter anna range. The turnover was limited.

Final rates at 2-30 p.m.:
Ready 42 2 0
1st settlement 42 15 6
2nd settlement 42 14 6
Ready 42 2 0
1st settlement 42 2 6
2nd settlement 42 2 9

LONDON SILVER
London: June 27.
Spot 23 3/8
Forward 23 3/8

LONDON GOLD
London: June 27.
Gold bars fine per Oz. 288/8/0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

The linseed market was quiet. Sept. contract opened quiet at Rs. 5/15 and after temporarily touching Rs. 5/14/6 worked up to Rs. 5/15/3 by 1-30 p.m. Wheat Sept. contract opened at Rs. 4/6/9, a quarter anna under the last close and gradually improved to Rs. 4/7/3. Sept. contract stood at Rs. 4/11.

In the afternoon, Linseed September advanced to Rs. 5/15/9 along with the rise in cotton, but closed at Rs. 5-15-6. Wheat September improved and closed at Rs. 4/7/6. January contract closed at Rs. 4/11/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay: June 28.
Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Ready Bond Rs. 10/12
Shipment June Rs. 9/4 P.R.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 14/4 to 14/12
Large grain Rs. 14/12 to 14/8
Tone:—Steady.

100 SWAN 190 8
500 Vishnu 1300 0
1000 Western 1265 0
BANKS
50-100 BARODA 110 8
25-50 Central 45 4
500 IMPERIAL 1585 0
125-500 Imp. 392 8
50-100 India 146 0
100 RESERVE BANK 106 0
5 UNION 6 7 0

MENTS
100 ASSOCIATE 143 12
SUREANCE
100 Empire 662 8
15-100 JUPITER 14 0
20 Mercantile 82 8
15-75 NEW INDIA 46 0
200 Oriental X.D. 2430 0
10-51 Vulcan 8 14

LECTRIC
100 AHM. OLD 555 0
1000 ANIHRA VALLEY X-D 1650 0
10 AJMER 12 3
50 BOMBAY TRAM 133 0
100 Bombay Suburban 183 2
10 Broach 13 2
100 Karachi 213 12
100 Poona 213 2
100 Surat 181 4
100 TATA HYDRO 178 0
1000 TATA POWER 1625 0

RAILWAYS
500 Ahmedabad Prantij 892 8
100 C. Province X.D. 104 8
100 Dhona Baramati 104 0
100 Gujarat 101 12
100 Mandra Bha. 104 0
100 Pachora Jamner 61 0
100 Sara Sraiganj 103 0
500 Tapti Valley 615 0

MININGS
9 Burma Corporation 4 13
8sh. Indian Copper 2 4
100 Indian Iron and Steel 32 12
10 SHIVRAJPUK 30 8
30 TATA STEEL ORD. 385 0
30 TATA STEEL DEF. 2633 12
100 Steel Corporation 20 11

ELLANEUUS
100 ALCOCK 555 0
10 Air Services 3 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR 213 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep. 585 0
2-0 BOMBAY STEAM 322 0
125 B. Burma 175 0
125 B. Burma Cont. 3 10 9
8sh. Br. B. Petrol 86 0
50 BOMRA ELEPHUNE 128 0
100 Ind BLEACHING X.D. 45 6
50 Ind. Invest. Trust 565 0
100 Indian Radio Def. 535 0
100 Port Canning 88 0
30 PREMIER CON. 93 0
15 SCINDIA 20 14
100 Wimco 191 8
25 Tata Oil 42 0

PREFERENCE
7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1566 4
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 313 12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) 76 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.) 633 12
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st 117 4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd 109 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro 157 3
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power 1588 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 215 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 154 8
7 p.c. Vishnu 753 12

VENTURES
6 p.c. Andhra Valley 101 4
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley 101 2
4 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb. 105 0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone 49 2
5 p.c. Sholapur 70 10

Another sharp advance of 27 to 29 pts in American prices on Friday. Better demand in the ready cotton and the strength of the local Stock Exchange favourably influenced sentiment on the forward cotton market, where speculative buying continued. The rate for Broach July/August and April/May contracts opened at Rs. 260 and Rs. 278/8 showing a gain of Rs. 4/4 and Rs. 5/4 respectively. Demand continued in the April/May contract and its rate improved further to Rs. 279/8. At this stage, buyers became less active and scattered offerings came in depressing the rates to Rs. 268/8 and Rs. 277/12. For some time a quiet tone prevailed. Later there was renewed buying from speculators and other interests with the rates firming up again to Rs. 261 and Rs. 281. At the higher level there was a paucity among buyers and the rates later hovered around Rs. 260/8 and Rs. 279/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Further Advance In Prices

Bombay: June 28. Small movements were witnessed for some time. Later there was renewed speculative buying. Broach July/Aug and April/May contracts advanced to Rs. 261/8 and Rs. 282/4. Buying however subsided at this juncture and a quiet tone prevailed. Towards close Mahajan dealers appeared on the selling side and prices were finally quoted as under at 3 p.m.
Broach July/Aug Rs. 260 12 0
Broach April/May 281 4 0
Omra July 211 12 0
Omra Dec/Jan 223 0 0
Bengal July 153 8 0
Bengal Dec/Jan 164 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
F. P. Bales, 1940/41 1933/40
Receipts to date 27-6-41 4132000 7579000
Receipts yesterday 27-6-41 13000 19000
Export to date 27-6-41 1020000 6252000
Stock at Ports 20-6-41 3285000 2513000
Stock at interior towns do. 4253000 2148000
Visible supply 20-6-41 11616000 13415000
Quantity in sight 20-6-41 11616000 13415000
Quantity out of sight

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Market Report

The market opened strong and on further trading prices receded somewhat with the tone of the market, however remaining steady. Tata Deferreds opened at 2015 and at one time touched 1997/8 finally closing at 2000. Tata Ordinaries opened at 385 and receded to 383, but later improved to 385, ultimately standing at 383. The textile shares kept quietly steady, Bombay Dyeings being quoted at 1695. Indian Iron ruled a little lower at 32/10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (2010) 2015 1997/8 2005 2000
Tata Ordinaries (385) 385 383 385 383
Tata Ordinary 383. Tata Deferred 2000. Indian Iron 32/10. Steel Corp of Bengal 20/8. Bombay Dyeing 1095. Central India 363/12. Century 405. Gokak 205. Kohinoor 440. Simplex X-D 115. Andhra Valley 1615. Tata Hydro 176/14. Tata Power 1606. Associated Cement 143. Belapur 202/8. Bombay Burma Old 500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay June 28.
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 9/10
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96/6
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 109/7
4 per cent 1913 Bonds 104/2
3 per cent War Bonds 101/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/0
TAX FREE LOANS
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/7
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125
CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4 per cent B P T 1947 108/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128
Tone:—Steady to firm

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: June 28.
LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 1/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 four months.
B. C. RATES
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.08 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/8
MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs 303
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs 296 1/4
JAPAN—
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4
BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/4
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
STOCKHOLM—
Ex-rates Kr 16.85/95
Banks selling T T Kr 123; D D Kr 123
Banks buying T T Kr 128; D D Kr 128
SINGAPORE—
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs 158
Banks buying T T Rs 150; D D Rs 150
HONGKONG—
Ex-rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs 81 1/4; D D Rs 81 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh. 0/3 15/32
Banks selling T T Rs 20; D D Rs 19
Banks buying T T Rs 17; D D Rs 17
MEXICO—
Ex-rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs 62.27; D D Rs 62.27
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs 62.80
LISBON—
Ex-rates Dol Ex 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 com D D Esc 7.35 com.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.03 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.
Gold £8/6/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 1/8 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London: June 27.
T T London on New York 4.08 1/2 to 4.08 1/2; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43 to 4.47; Berne 17.30 to 17.40; Stockholm 15.85 to 15.85

Physical Education

DEVELOPMENT OF THE T. I. P. E. AT KANDIVLI

By J. C. MAITRA

All those who are keenly interested in the question of physical education will read with pleasure the annual report of the Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivli, Principal P. M. Joseph writes in it as follows:—

"The Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, popularly known as T.I.P.E., was started in November, 1938, and is now completing its third year of work. During this period 250 teachers consisting of 40 women and 210 men have undergone the training here. These teachers are now scattered over nearly 200 schools all over the Bombay Province. In addition to these 250 specialist teachers another 600 have attended the Short Term Courses conducted at the Institute for the benefit of the Secondary School teachers. T.I.P.E. feels proud of this record of training such a large number of teachers in this short period."

EXTENDED LIFE

Then Mr. Joseph proceeds: "Government had originally sanctioned the Institute for a period of three years. This period is now extended for another two years upto the end of May, 1943. Nearly 200 more teachers are expected to undergo training here during the coming two years bringing the total of specialist teachers in Physical Education to some number between 400 and 500. With only less than 600 Secondary Schools in the province and nearly each of these schools supplied with a trained leader the question would naturally arise whether there is any further function for T.I.P.E. to fulfil."

ITS FUTURE

"I can see two further possibilities", continues Mr. Joseph. "One is for the Institute to continue on its present basis. There is a growing realisation that a teacher can be a better teacher if he can approach a child also through his impulses to be active and playful. The notion that the function of the school is merely a centre for mental training and class-room studies, is definitely being replaced by the idea that the school should give opportunities for children to develop in other ways also. In this process of all round development of pupils a teacher can be a successful teacher when he handles something more than class-room subjects. There is a growing tendency all over the world not to employ a teacher on the recommendation of his intellectual attainment of academic qualifications alone. Knowledge of handicrafts, athletic abilities, and special training in various branches of education are receiving the attention of school authorities when they employ new teachers."

PROSPECTS FOR TRAINED MEN

"Here it is interesting to mention that some of the progressive schools in our province are eager to have more than one Physical Education Diploma holder on their staff, even when it costs a little more to employ them. In addition to being a B. A. or B. A. and B. T., there is advantage in being also a trained teacher of Physical Education. The gradual increase in the number of private persons seeking admission, at this Institute, is apparently an indication that young graduates are realising that they will get a better chance for an employment, with this additional qualification. Even trained men with a B.T. degree are willing to undergo the training at their own expense, because their chances for a good post and a decent salary are thereby increased."

PLAY LEADERS

"Another field where qualification in Physical Education is receiving marked attention while employing teachers, is the field of welfare work and public recreation. In the few Labour Welfare Centres, opened by Government at Bombay and Ahmedabad, some

of our old students have been taken up. I also understand that these men are doing exceptionally good work among labourers. Organised public recreation and the establishment of public playgrounds are seen in all progressive countries of the world; and it is certainly attracting the attention of several cities of India. Madras has fourteen playgrounds; Calcutta has a large number; and even Bombay has a few playgrounds maintained out of public funds. All these centres employ trained play leaders. In all centres where boys and girls, young men and women congregate whether it is for organised education or recreation, there are great opportunities for trained Physical Directors to take up positions of leadership."

INCREASING UTILITY

"This means that a centre like the T.I.P.E. will have continued and increasing demands to train suitable leaders. It should not close its doors as soon as a minimum number of teachers, distributed at the rate of one per school in the Province, is satisfied. With an ever increasing recognition of the value of training, I feel that a steady stream of young and efficient graduates will be coming and taking advantage of the training given here. The Institute that is now giving preference for people of the Province may give more seats to applicants from other provinces also. An outstanding feature of the Institute is its policy to give adequate emphasis to physical activities which are indigenous. With the growing interest in such activities the Institute can take a leading role in the country to systematise and develop these activities along modern lines."

CONVERSION TO COLLEGE

It will be recalled that the Physical Education Committee of 1937, on whose recommendation this Institute was started, had suggested the establishment of a full-fledged College for Physical Education in addition to the Institute. With the resignation of the Congress Ministry, this idea has remained unfulfilled. According to Mr. Joseph the wiser plan would now be to convert the Institute into a College. "Such a change would certainly involve

readjustments in staff facilities and certain important procedures. But it is a future worthy of the Institution", says he. "T.I.P.E. would perhaps then be called 'T. C. P. E.'"

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH

"In addition to its routine Courses leading to a degree in Physical Education, it should also become a centre for research and higher studies in Physical Education. Our procedures in physical education, in the past, and even at present, is mostly traditional. Scientific testing and enquiries are absolutely essential for sound progress in the field of education in our country. The special attention being given to traditional Indian activities, and their contribution in enriching or otherwise, the future programmes of physical education in schools, etc., needs careful observation and studies. To note the effect of various activities on the physical, mental and social qualities of our people, scientific and well conducted investigations are necessary."

INFORMATION BUREAU

"Adopting systems and programmes from other parts of the world, simply because they have been valuable there, must gradually give place to real evaluation and searching studies. Without research and scientific studies we cannot make sound progress. A centre for recording observations and conducting investigations, is absolutely essential, if physical education is to continue to serve in increasingly useful ways in the scheme of education and national health. This centre can also serve by tendering advice to those who seek advice, and as general clearing house for all matters relating to physical education. Here then is the second and perhaps more progressive future for the T.I.P.E. as a full-fledged College of Physical Education and a centre for research and information."

"GRAND CUSTODIAN"

I make no apology for quoting in extenso from the report. I want my readers to know what Mr. Joseph has to say on the subject. From what I have seen he is heart and soul with the Institute and there is no wonder

everybody in it calls him "the Grand Custodian of the Kandivli Ashram". He has been labouring for it night and day since its inception. It is bound to produce excellent results. It may be yet too early to judge the fruits of his labours. It would however, be surprising if the lessons he has imparted to his pupils and the enthusiasm he has created in them do not help to improve the state of affairs in our province.

A VAST PROBLEM

As I have stated on many an occasion previously, the question of physical education, even for a province like ours, is a vast one. It was totally neglected in the past—with the result that our people have been reduced to an army of walking skeletons. Although our poverty, due to constant exploitation by the foreigners, is partly responsible for it, we cannot run away from the fact that want of systematic physical training and judicious dieting have made what we are to-day to educate us the whole population of men, women and children, we need a large contingent of trained teachers. An Institute of the type of the T.I.P.E. may serve the purpose for the time being. But a full-fledged College is an imperative necessity. I hope the desire expressed by Mr. Joseph will be fulfilled by the Government at no distant date.

BOARD OF CRICKET CONTROL

MADRAS, June 27.

The twelfth annual ordinary general meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India will be held at "The Eden Gardens" Calcutta at 11 a. m. (Calcutta Time) on 27th July 1941.

Dr. P. Subbaryan, President of the Board, will preside over the meeting.—A. P.

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The following are the results of matches played in the First Division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

East Bengal 0; Bhowanipore 0.
Customs 2; Dalhousie 1.
Sporting Union 2; North Staffords 1.—A. P.



Volunteer blood donors, employees of a British dockyard, are seen having blood withdrawn for a Blood Bank which is kept in the dockyard surgery for use in emergencies ashore or afloat.

A Page For Women

Dull Men Are Content With One Woman, Colourful Men Need Variety

(BY REGINE)

"Tell me what is lacking in me," reads a plaintive little note from a woman. "What is it he wants that I haven't got? I try to keep his house as he wishes, and myself as I think he would have me. He really is kind, but I can no longer endure this jealousy that is eating me. Because, no matter where we go or who we are with, he is constantly looking into the faces of other women. Should I accuse him of unfairness and so destroy the very structure of our life or shall I give him his freedom so that he may find in some other woman what I am apparently unable to give him?"

Please, will you write a column on what is at the bottom of all this?"

So...for those women who suffer from this kind of torture...and for those men who have wives equally on the quest.

WHAT HAVE YOU?

First...believe that love is not a self-sustaining programme and that passion is not enough. For love is not isolated from the rhythm and flow of life...it is integrated into it and only endures when similar rhythms between two can be established. And although people always love each other better who love many things together, rhythm doesn't necessarily mean identical thought and action.

What are you giving your husband,

my dear, that you think is so valuable? Is it three square meals laid upon clean linen...his shirts neatly folded in his drawer...your hair meticulously combed...and when he comes home, a casual interest in his day?

If your husband moves in such a stereotyped pattern, the above is quite enough and will do him until the last nail is driven and he is removed.

But if he (or she as the case may be) has colour as he obviously has, or you wouldn't long so to hold him, that colour demands to be fed by change. Because no person with the variety in his nature that comes from a deep sense of rhythm can bear to have his or her life fixed. There must be the ebb and flow of experience, not the eternal tick tock of the metronome (despite the argument of the obviously aging Mr. Irving Berlin).

I think you are misinterpreting what your husband is seeking. If you don't know, you should, that the man who is 'dull' is much more content with one woman than is the man who demands that each day have a new and dramatic significance. Some colourful men sublimate that urge through travel, some are satisfied with the surprises that come through active participation in sports...but all people beating in tune with the rhythm of life expect a new and moving world right within the ebb and flow of their own experience.

"Why then," you ask, "am I satisfied with him? Why don't I look beyond? Why am I content with the present while he seems interested only in catching up with his future?"

CONSIDER

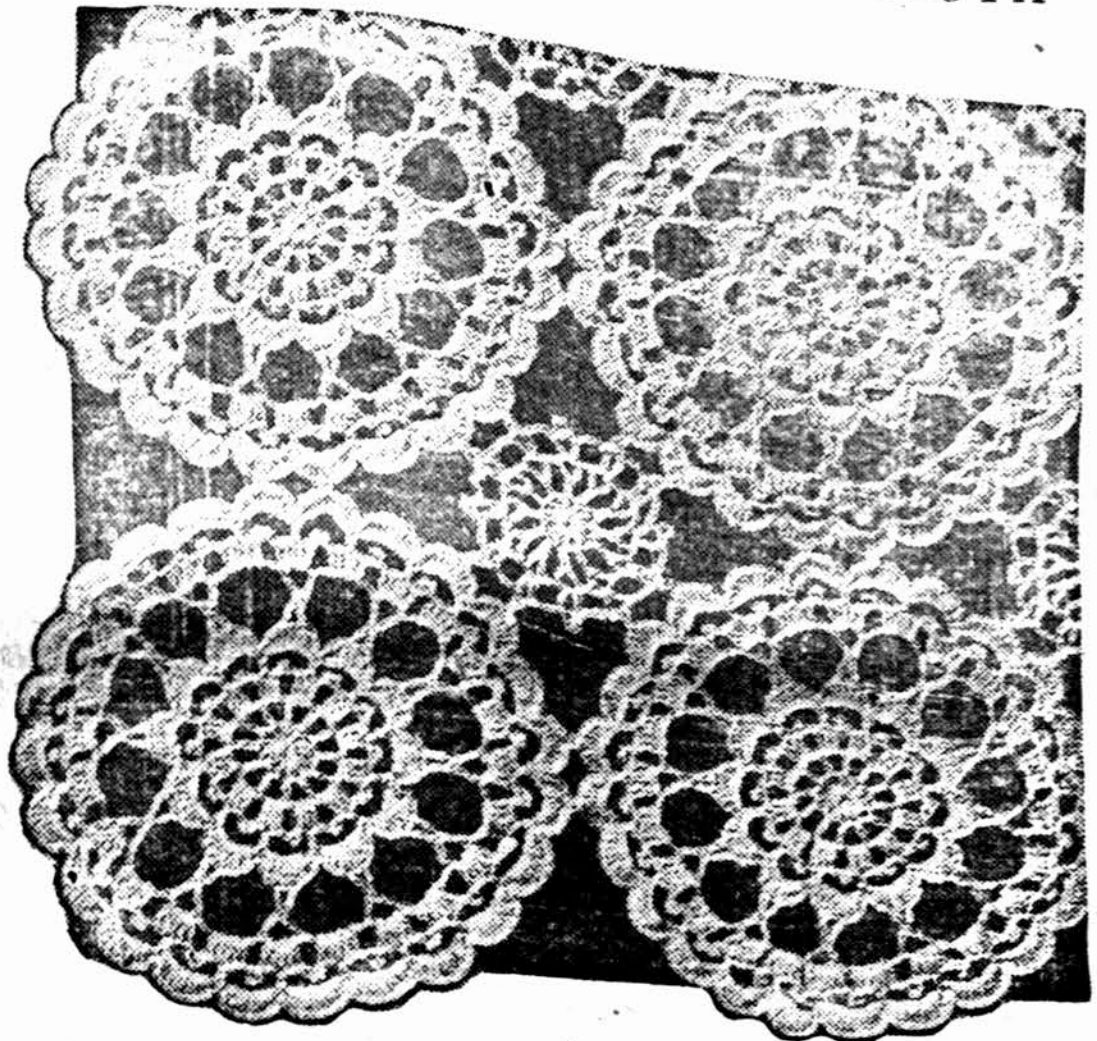
Because my dear, and you will probably consider these harsh words...you are really, in a way, a vampire feeding upon his variability to sustain your own basic need for rhythm and motion and change. You don't need to look beyond that fascinating husband of yours...because in the advance and retreat of his vital, challenging questing nature, in his convictions as well as in his negations, in the uncertainties as well as the certainties of his temperament...there is enough excitement to glut your more or less static nature.

I often wonder whether colourless women married to colourful men...and who are so agonized over the supposed infidelities of those same men...are ever aware that it is upon this very changefulness that their own natures graze. Else why would they cling so passionately to conditions they are constantly deploing?

Tragically enough, it is the questing ones who are eternally unhappy. Because some people dream of things that happened yesterday...and we call them normal people. But again there are the psychic ones who dream of things that will happen tomorrow. And unfortunately for them...for the most part, they only find themselves waking from an eternally recurrent dream.

Your husband is searching for

CROCHETED CARTWHEEL MOTIF



CARTWHEEL, is the impression these motifs give. The large motif measures 3 1/4 inches in diameter with 1 inch adjoining motif which may be omitted if desired. Words cannot express the loveliness of this charming design. You will want to make covers for all your furnishings.

(COPYRIGHT)

his dream...some woman whose rhythm pounds in harmony with his own...some woman who will not drain him of his colour...but who will match him shade for shade, rhythm for rhythm, warmth for warmth.

(Copyright)

THE boxer who knew practically every trick in the game finally met his match. In the third round he found himself on his back, listening to the referee counting over him.

"One," roared the referee, "two—three—four—five—six—seven—"

The fighter reached up and

grabbed the referee's wrist. "I'm a little hard of hearing," he interrupted. "Would you mind repeating that?"

* * * * *

"I've decided what I'm going to do," said Edgar. "I'm going to find a nice little wife. I'll have a cosy home, well-cooked meals, my slippers will be ready for me when I get home at night, my pipe will be handy, and peace and contentment will reign for the rest of my days. Don't you think it a great idea?"

"You never ought to marry, old chap," said his married friend.

"Why Not?"

"Well, when a man has a beautiful dream like that he shouldn't run the risk of waking up."



A POWERFUL TONIC for WOMEN

and an infallible remedy for menstrual and other feminine disorders

Makes them feel Healthier, Stronger and Happier.

Ask your Chemist or Manufacturers:

KESARI KUTEERAM Ltd.
ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS

Every woman's dream

The beautiful complexion every woman longs for is now yours for the asking... thanks to the DEEP-PORING CLEANSING of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This lovely cream penetrates so deeply into the pores that every bit of dirt and stale make-up is flushed to the surface... leaving your skin softer and more beautiful than ever before. One more hint: a dash of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Lotion will stimulate blood circulation to the skin tissues and bring the blush of youth to your cheeks.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D104

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Postal Savings Stamps

BY MURIEL NISSEN



The Post Office Department's role in the national defence programme was opened on May 1st when a series of postal savings stamps was placed on sale at 1,800 post offices throughout the country. These stamps are available at all first, second and third class branches, and some fourth class offices. The object of these small denomination stamps is to provide an instalment method of purchase for United States Savings Bonds. Purchasers of the new stamps will be provided with albums which, when filled, may be applied toward the purchase of a Savings Bond. The stamps are issued in the following denominations: 10 cents red, 25 cents green, 50 cents blue, dol. 1 orange and dol. 5 brown. With the purchase of a 10 cent stamp the buyer is given a card to hold 10 of these stamps, which when filled, is then exchanged for dol. 1 worth of the larger sizes. With a 25 cent stamp purchase you are given an album

to hold 75 of this denomination. When so filled, the album will have a total value of dol. 18.75, the purchase price of the lowest valued Savings Bond. The design, used for all stamps, is a reproduction of the statue, "The Minute Man" by Daniel Chester French. In the upper right, arranged in three lines, is the inscription, "American on Guard" in Gothic lettering the same colour as the stamp. In similar arrangement in the lower part of the stamp appears: "U. S. Postal Savings 1941." The denomination designation is given in white and appears between the upper and lower inscriptions within a circular panel.

Daniel Chester French, whose statue at Concord, Mass. provides the motif of the postal savings stamps, was portrayed on the 5 cent stamp of the "Famous Americans" artists series. The stamp in his honour was issued on September 16th of last year.

The statue itself has been illustrated on a postage stamp. In the Lexington-Concord issue of 1925, "The Minute Man" served as the design for the 5 cent value.

WINGS FOR HUNGARY.

As a means of raising funds for the Nicholas Horthy National Air Fund, Hungary has released a series of four semi-postals, valid for postage until June 30th, 1941. The stamps are to be sold only in sets of four, and each carries a surcharge equal to the face value. The organization for whose benefit the stamps have been issued has as its purpose the financing of civilian and army aircraft, and pilot training. Advance photo-

graphs, supplied by the Hungarian Reference Library picture the stamps as follows.

The 6 filler plus 6f, green, pictures the head of a pilot with winged helmet facing right. The inscription over his head reads: "Horthy Miklos Nemzetk. Repuloklap" "Nicholas Horthy National Air Fund" and is identical on all values. Also appearing on all values is the insignia of the Fund, a winged apostolic two-fold cross, an old Hungarian coronation symbol.

The 10f plus 10f violet-red shows the figure of a Hungarian Boy Scout building a model airplane.

On the 20f plus 20f orange-red is shown a mortarless glider in the air. The 32f plus 32f blue-green pictures the head of "Borostyanos Szuz Maria" (The Ivy Crowned Holy Virgin), patroness of Hungarian pilots. There are three airplanes in the air to the left of the Virgin's head.

Data supplied by Dr. Laszlo Telkes, Director of the Hungarian Reference Library, states that the stamps have been designed by Alexander Legrady.

AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

Scheduled for release from Liechtenstein in the near future is a five value set devoted to the principality's agricultural aspects. The designs will be arranged as follows: 10 rappen yellow-brown, corn; 20 rappen red, wheat; 30 rappen blue, fruit growing; 50 rappen green, sheep raising; 90 rappen violet, peasants in costume.

COSTA RICAN SPORTS STAMPS.

A series of stamps consisting of six postage and ten air mail values is to be released from Costa Rica this month in honour of the Association Football Championship Matches opening May 8th. A group of twelve Latin American republics and colonies will participate in the games, and their flags will form part of the designs for both sets.

FRENCH STAMPS—NEW AND REVISED.

New French items include both provisional and new stamps, all in familiar designs.

New values in red are overprinted on the following values of the 1937 issue, in the "Sower" design: 30 centimes on 35c green, 50c on 55c blue and 50c on 65c blue, with the "Peace" vignette.

The 2 Franc St. Male stamp of 1938 has been given a red overprint converting it into a 10Fr stamp.

In the "new issue" section there is a 1.50 Franc orange stamp in the "Peace" design and a 50c green value of the "Mercury" type.

OVERPRINTS FOR LUXEMBURG.

Of all the countries invaded by Germany within the last year, the one whose postage paper most completely reflects the Nazi occupation is Luxembourg. The small former Grand Duchy has been serviced both by German postage paper overprinted "Luxemburg", and by its own issues, surcharged with new values in German currency. In the latter category is a set of sixteen values overprinted with new denominations, the new type and accompanying scroll work completely obliterating the design and inscriptions of the first printing. The first thirteen values are overprinted on the



Grand Duchess Charlotte design of the 1926-35 series, with the following new denominations: 3 reichspfennigs on 15 centimes, black, 4 rpf on 20c orange, 5rpf on 25c yellow-green, 6rpf on 10c olive-green, 8 rpf on 25c violet brown, 10 rpf on 40c olive, 12 rpf on 30c green, 15 rpf on 1 franc rose, 20 rpf on 50c red-brown, 25 rpf on 5c violet, 30rpf on 30c gray-violet, 40rpf on 75c bistre, 50rpf on 25c yellow-green. Overprinted on various pictorials are the following: 60rpf on 2 francs rose, 80rpf on 5 francs green, and 100 rpf on 10 francs, green.

INDIAN ITEM

A new addition to India's postage paper is a 1 anna 3 pies stamp in bistre portraying King George VI in full royal regalia. The portrait is similar to that currently in use on India's postage.

NEW SWISS STAMP.

A 10 centime stamp in brown has been released from Switzerland for regular postage use. The design shows a farmer guiding a plow behind a large gray horse.

STAMP TEASERS.

1. Of what country is the Tanga the monetary unit?
1. What postage paper features pictures of tree houses?
3. Dr. Dalmacio Sarsfield is portrayed on what postage stamp?
4. What stamp is popularly known as the "Black Jack"?
5. What stamps have been overprinted "Stampalia"?

(COPYRIGHT.)

MRS. PIPPS was proud of her son Rufus.

"He's so gifted, Mrs. Jones," she told her neighbour one morning. "Now he's gone in for music, and paid fifteen shillings for an instrument."

"What instrument does he play?" asked the neighbour.

"He calls it a catarrh."

"Catarrh!" echoed Mrs. Jones. "I thought that was something to do with the nose?"

"Oh, no!" corrected Mrs. PIPPS, beaming. "He plays everything by ear!"

CATARACT

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.), a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk Thousands cured without operation Safe. Sure. World-wide reputed and tested Success Guaranteed

Price Rs 2/- Postage As 1/10/-
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(B/4) Panchpota Bengal
Agent:—Thomson & Taylor Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

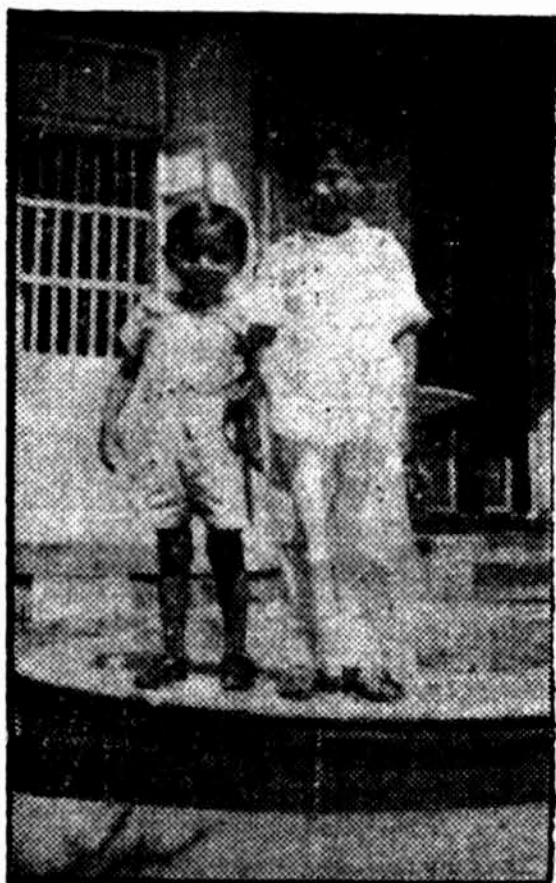
ENERGY
COMMANDS LOVE
AND LAURELS

For all kinds of activities in life you need health first. Health, that supports your work and pastimes during the four seasons of the year.

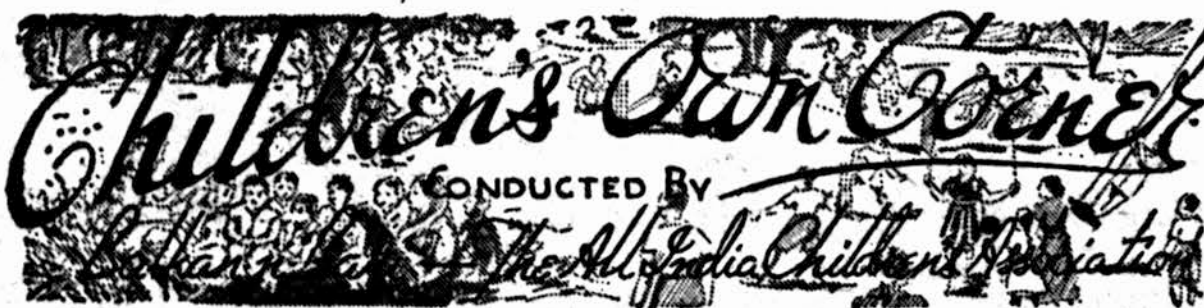
Kiran Jawani the supreme tonic helps you in keeping your health to the desired standard. All debilitating disorders speedily yield to Kiran Jawani's miraculous vitalizing power. Health, full vigour or vitality are gradually restored.

Price:
Rs. 4
for 100 pills
Rs. 1 for 24
pills.
Special
Quality
Rs. 12/- for
100 Pills.
Rs. 3/- for
24 Pills.

KIRAN-JAWANI
AMRITHARA PHARMACY LAHORE



Brothers Manik and Gridhar.



FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

AGE..... BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to
DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.



Sisters Gopi and Sarojini.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following are the prize winners in the last Colouring Competition:—

1. Bro. Bipinchandra Nathalal Parekh, Bombay, (5 years).
2. Sis. Glenda Jane Pratt, Bombay, (6 years).
3. Bro. David Santoshkumar Malelu, Byculla, (8 years).
4. Sis. Shakunthala Iyer, Parel, (8 years).
5. Bro. Manohar Keshrinath Gandre, Bombay, (12 years).
6. Sis. Gunvanti Hansraj Khatau, Gamdevi (13 years).
7. Bro. Krishna G. Dhareshwar Khar, (15 years).
8. Sis. Khorshed Dorabji Asli, Dadar, (16 years).

To the following the Summer Special Number of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" will be sent as a consolation prize:—

1. Sis. K. S. Kamakshi, Vile Parle, (7 years).
2. Sis. Premila Keshrinath Gandre, Bombay, (9 years).
3. Bro. Vasant Shantaram, Parel (10 years).
4. Bro. P. Ragava Rao, Dadar, (10 years).
5. Sis. Nalini R. Bantwal, Dadar, (11 years).
6. Bro. Kanchala Mohanrao, Bombay, (11 years).
7. Sis. Alia Ahmed K. Hasan, Grant Road, (12 years).
8. Bro. M. K. Galtonde, Parel, (12 years).
9. Sis. Evelyn Sequeira, Secunderabad, Deccan, (13 years).
10. Bro. Balkrishna D. Nagarkar, Santa Cruz, (13 years).
11. Bro. Krishnanath Pandurang Medhekar, Andheri, (13 years).
12. Sis. Nalini Khatau, Gamdevi (14 years).
13. Bro. Abdul Rauf Ghugtal, Poona, 14 years).
14. Sis. Freney K. Suntoke, Bombay, (15 years).

Another easy prize competition will be given in the next issue. Please be on the look-out!

A New School

A new Montessori Children's School by name "Nutan Shikshan Mandir" has been started in the M. C. Patel's Bungalow, Navaikar Street, Kurla Road, Andheri, by Shree Mulchand Parmar and Shree

ONLOOKERS



A scene from Kabbaldrug, Mysore State.

—Photo N. N.

Natvarlal Thakore. The opening ceremony of the school was performed by Shrimati Taraben Modak recently. On this occasion a suitable children's programme was arranged and speeches on children's education were made by a number of persons. Children of the locality have already begun to like the institution. We wish it all success!

Story Of A Duel

A duel was lately fought in Texas by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot, and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shot than Nott. There was a rumour that Nott was not shot, and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shott shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot

notwithstanding. It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot shot Nott, or, as accidents with firearms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott himself, when the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements, and Shott would be shot, and Nott would not. We think, however, that the shot Shott shot shot not Shott but Nott. Anyway it is hard to tell who was shot.

* * *

Some Don'ts

By Chand Sharma

Don't complain:—People loathe the chronic grumbler.

Don't exaggerate:—Truths need no embellishment.

Don't gossip:—It may be boom-erang.

Don't mumble:—Speak distinctly so as to be easily understood

Don't trifle:—Life is primarily a serious business.

Don't brag:—Good work speaks for itself.

Don't hurry:—The deliberate man accomplishes most.

Don't borrow:—Pay your way as you go—or don't go.

Don't guess:—Know that you know.

Don't weaken:—Fearlessly face your problems.

Don't lose:—Always be sincere.

Don't waste:—Practice wise economy.

Don't gabble:—Talkativeness is annoying.

Don't worry:—Useful occupation destroys depression.

Don't strain:—Avoid overwork.

* * *

Guess What!

It is seen in stone, and dwells in wood;

It shuns the bad, but loves the good;

It is often used when one is hurt;

It shuns not gold though it does dirt;

It is seen in you, but not in me

And now its name you'll quickly see

ANSWER 'O'.

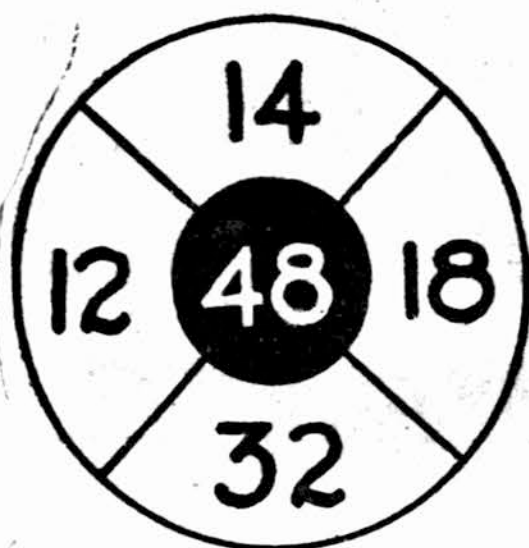
*All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada*



News of Sports Competitions of the Karachi Balkan-Ji-Bari Boys and Girls

Puzzles and Pastimes

PERFECT SCORES



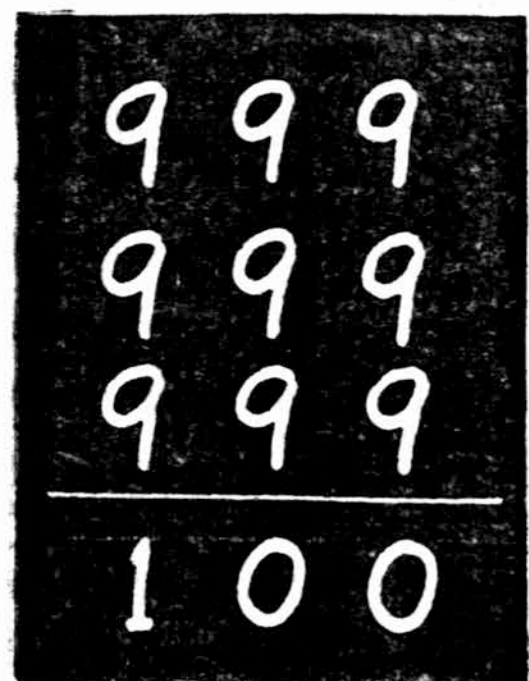
FIVE members of a certain gun-club, who consider themselves sufficiently expert as marksmen to be called sharpshooters, met recently for target practice.

The target they used is shown in the illustration above, and is, as you see, divided into five numbered sections.

Each of the marksmen made a perfect score of 100 points, hitting each section the fewest number of times he could to give that score. But each did it a different way; some used more shots than others.

Can you figure out how many shots each man used, what sections he hit, and how many times he hit each section to score 100 points?

NINE NINES



ADD up the three numbers composed of a total of nine figure nines and you will find, of course, that their sum is 2,997. These figure nines, however, can be arranged in such a way as to express the result given in the diagram—100. How is this done?

For Younger Readers

THE CIRCUS FILL-IN PUZZLE

THE circus season is getting nearer, which means that you ought to be getting acquainted with the various animals you may see when summer rolls around, either under the "big top" or at the zoo.

Today we present Elephant Fill-in Puzzle, or cross word, as you like, designed for you readers who haven't yet started to work the big adult cross-quiz puzzle, as at left. Look in the solutions department on this page for the correct answers.

ACROSS

- 1.—meaning like.
- 3.—meaning feline.
- 5.—meaning proceed.
- 7.—meaning large gray animal with a trunk.
- 11.—meaning a tailless monkey.
- 13.—meaning to have the care of.
- 14.—meaning to exist.
- 15.—meaning each; any.
- 16.—meaning gain.
- 17.—meaning possess.
- 18.—meaning fatty liquid.
- 19.—meaning objective of war.
- 21.—meaning towards.
- 22.—meaning covering for the head.

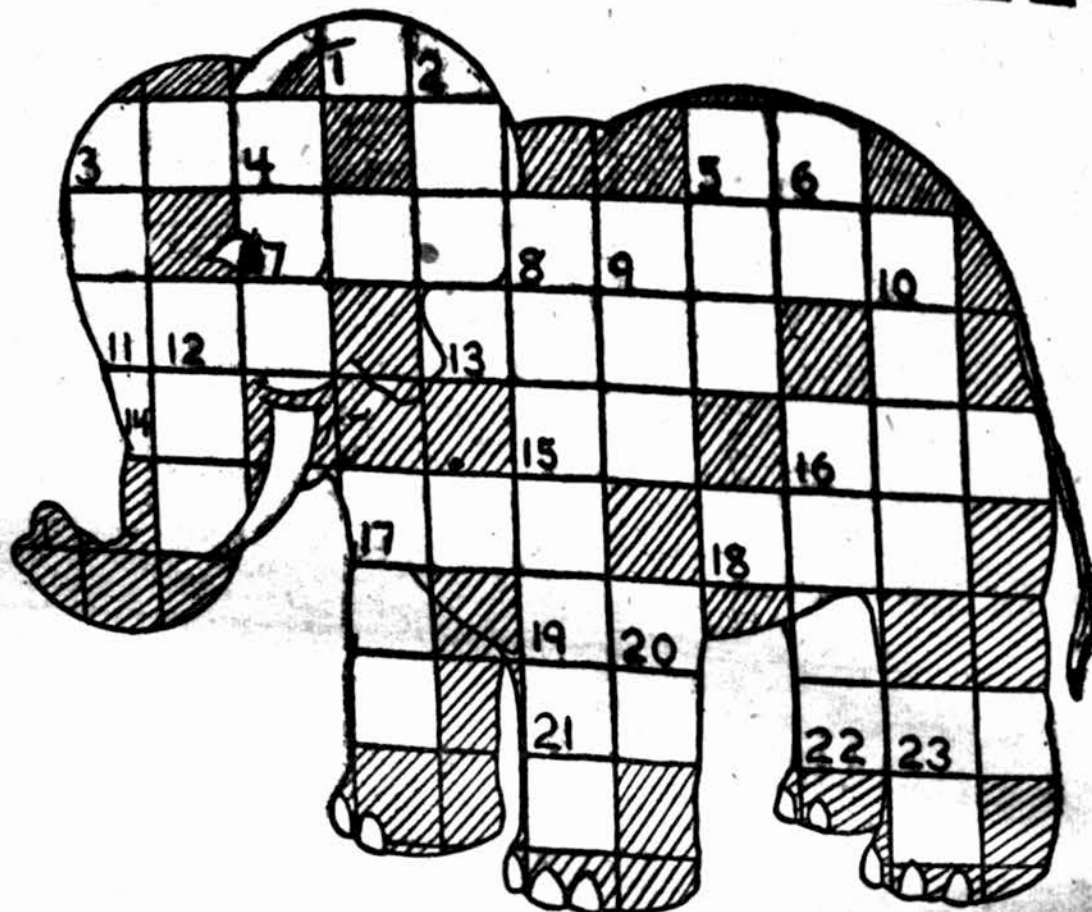
TOP TO BOTTOM

- 2.—meaning to look for.
- 3.—meaning to fish for crabs.
- 4.—meaning a small mound used for golf.
- 5.—meaning an opening.
- 6.—meaning upon.
- 8.—meaning small nuts with soft shells.
- 9.—meaning domestic fowl.
- 10.—meaning loose end.
- 12.—meaning favorite.
- 16.—meaning to desire or long for.
- 17.—meaning a strong tree.
- 20.—meaning therefore.
- 23.—meaning sudden exclamation.

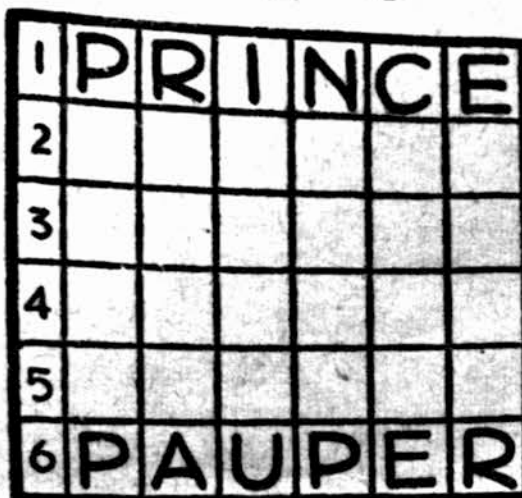
HIDDEN ANIMALS

HOW quickly can you find the Hidden Animals in the list below? The spelling of each animal name is complete, with no extra letters between, but only outside. Here is the list:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1.—CATCH | 7.—ESCAPE |
| 2.—FORBEAR | 8.—CRATE |
| 3.—BOXING | 9.—BOARD |
| 4.—PIGEON | 10.—BATTERY |
| 5.—SCOWL | 11.—DOGGEREL |
| 6.—CLAMBER | 12.—PERIHELION |



Changing Prince to Pauper



BY following these instructions, change Prince to Pauper in the diagram at left:

One: Study the letters in the word PRINCE.

Two: Take one letter out of PRINCE and put in its place one letter from PAUPER. Rearrange the letters so that you have a different word, meaning to penetrate. Put the new word in the second row.

Three: Take a second letter out of PRINCE and put in its place, a second letter from PAUPER. Rearrange the letters so that you have a still different word, in this case, a man's name. Put the new word in the third row.

Four: Take a third letter out of PRINCE and put in its place, a third letter from PAUPER. Rearrange letters so that you have a new word meaning one who or that which gathers in. Put this new word in the fourth row.

Five: Take a fourth letter out of PRINCE and put in its place, a fourth letter from PAUPER. Rearrange letters so that you have a new word meaning one who raps, and put in the fifth row.

Six: Take a fifth letter out of PRINCE and put in its place a fifth letter from PAUPER, and you have that word.

HIDDEN COLORS

HOW quickly can you discover the eight colors hidden in this list of eight words of very different meanings?

The letters are not to be rearranged; in fact, you need not make a new list, but just draw a pencil line through the unnecessary letters of each word until a color is revealed. All hidden words are well-known colors.

Here is the list containing the hidden colors:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1.—BREAD | 5.—GREETING |
| 2.—GRAVY | 6.—BLUSTER |
| 3.—BROWSING | 7.—WHITTLE |
| 4.—STAND | 8.—VIOLENT |

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(FOR SOLUTION SEE PAGE 30)

Bull's Eye In War Publicity

Britain Must State In Clearest Terms To The Enemy Not Only War Aims But Also Peace Aims

In 1914 Germany was the only nation carrying on propaganda systematically. German telegraphic and news agencies, agents and journalists, were working methodically in all neutral countries spreading the kultur and cause of the Fatherland.

Ever slow to action, Britain finally realised that counter-propaganda was necessary and in the autumn of 1914 a Press and Censorship Bureau was set up to give official news of the war to the world and to prevent leakages of vital information to the enemy; an organisation to explain Britain's case to neutral countries came into being; and the first feeble attempts were made to spread propaganda in enemy countries.

The Official Press Bureau, which also contained the Press Censorship, came into operation on

August 5, 1914. It started its life in what has been described as "rabbit hutch" of an office at the back of the Admiralty and later removed to the theatre of the United Services Institute in Whitehall.

By comparison with the Press and Censorship Bureau of today it was a primitive establishment. In theory "all" news relating to the war was supposed to be handed out at the Bureau, but in practice the journalists were left scamping about all over Whitehall. Numbers of communiques were handed out to the journalists which newspapers kept waiting at the Bureau, but there were no facilities as there are today for newspaper men to make individual inquiries.

As in this war, the Press Censorship was a voluntary one. "That the Press Censorship work-

ed at all," wrote the then director the late Sir Edward Cook, "was due to the genius of the British people for working a logically indefensible compromise," writes Stuart Emney in "News Chronicle."

At the beginning of the last war an editor who broke the Defence Regulations so far as censorship was concerned, was liable to courtmartial and imprisonment for life—a state of affairs which was later altered in favour of civil proceedings.

The 26-year-old records of this forgotten Press Bureau, still in the Home Office archives, were unearthed some two years ago and carefully studied. From the information so gleaned the present bigger and better Press and Censorship Bureau was constructed.

Such was the machinery by which the bulk of official news was handed out to the British newspapers and news agencies.

In the autumn of 1914 Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister appointed the late Mr. Charles F. G. Masterman to start presenting Britain's case to the neutral countries.

Mr. Masterman set to work in

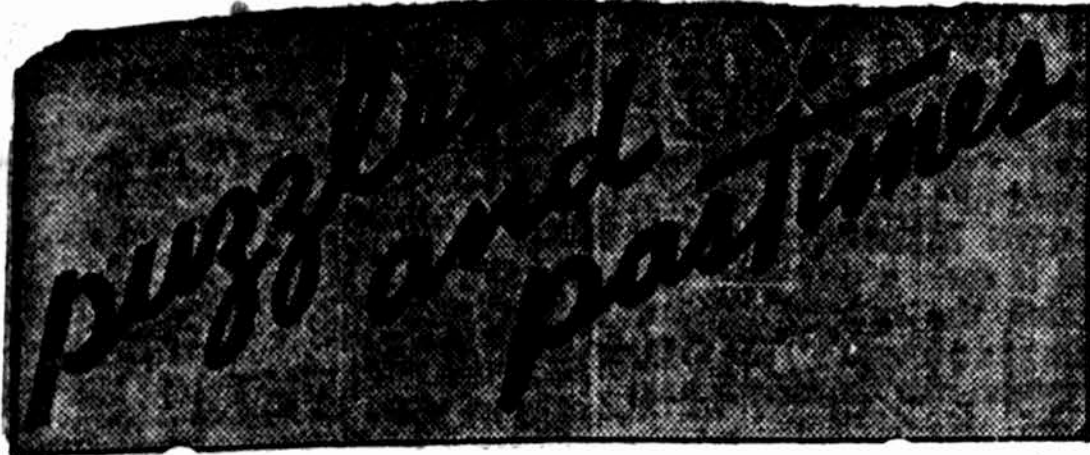
the offices of the Insurance Commission in Wellington House Buckingham Gate. He gathered round him a strangely varied staff of civil servants, university dons, authors, playwrights and journalists. His immediate lieutenants were Sir James Headlam-Morley, from the Foreign Office, and Mr. G. H. Mair (then Assistant Editor of the "Daily Chronicle").

They were an amateurish crew who learned their trade by improvisation and blunder. Unlike the Ministry of Information of this war which started in a blaze of publicity, the pioneers of British propaganda in 1914 worked in secret behind the innocent name plate of "The Insurance Commission."

WAR PUBLICITY BEGINS

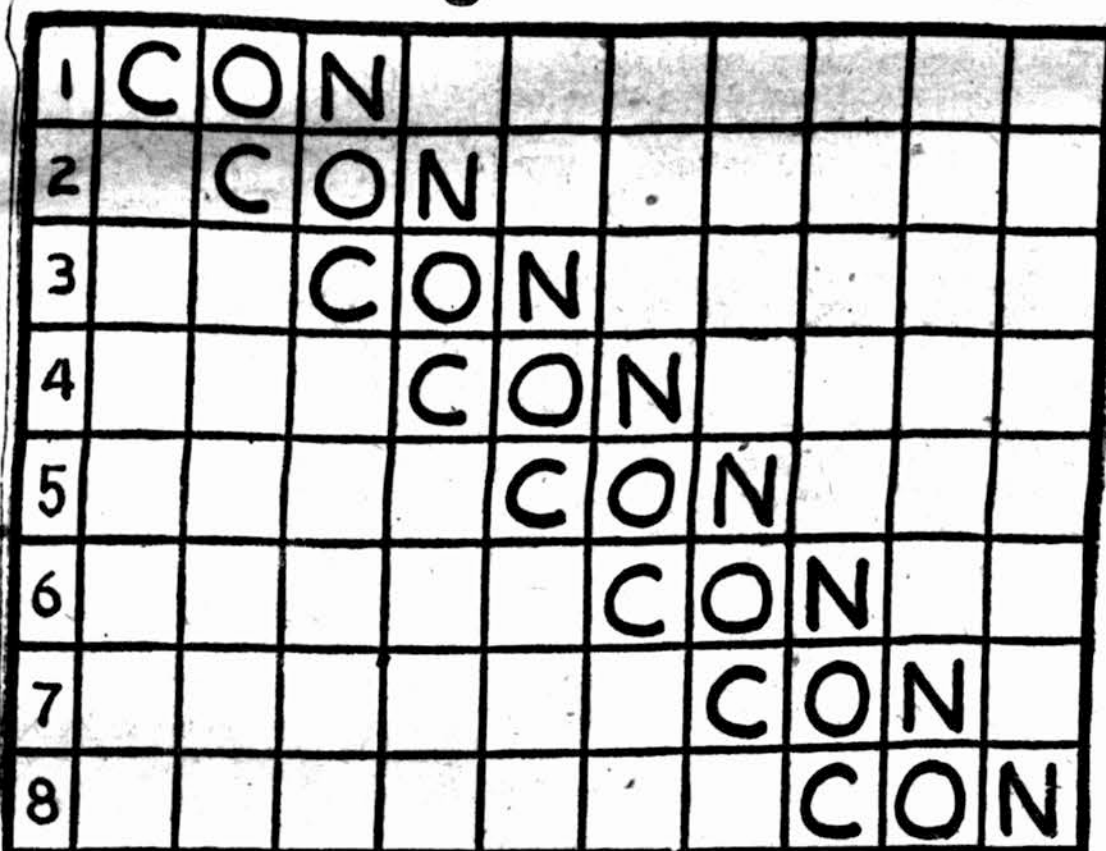
They were concerned solely with publicising the British and Allied cause in neutral countries. After a stuttering start the machine started producing and distributing all over the world translations of Government publications, pamphlets, books and articles. Much of the literature was heavy and prosy at the start, but it improved.

(Continued on next Page)



For Solutions See Page 30

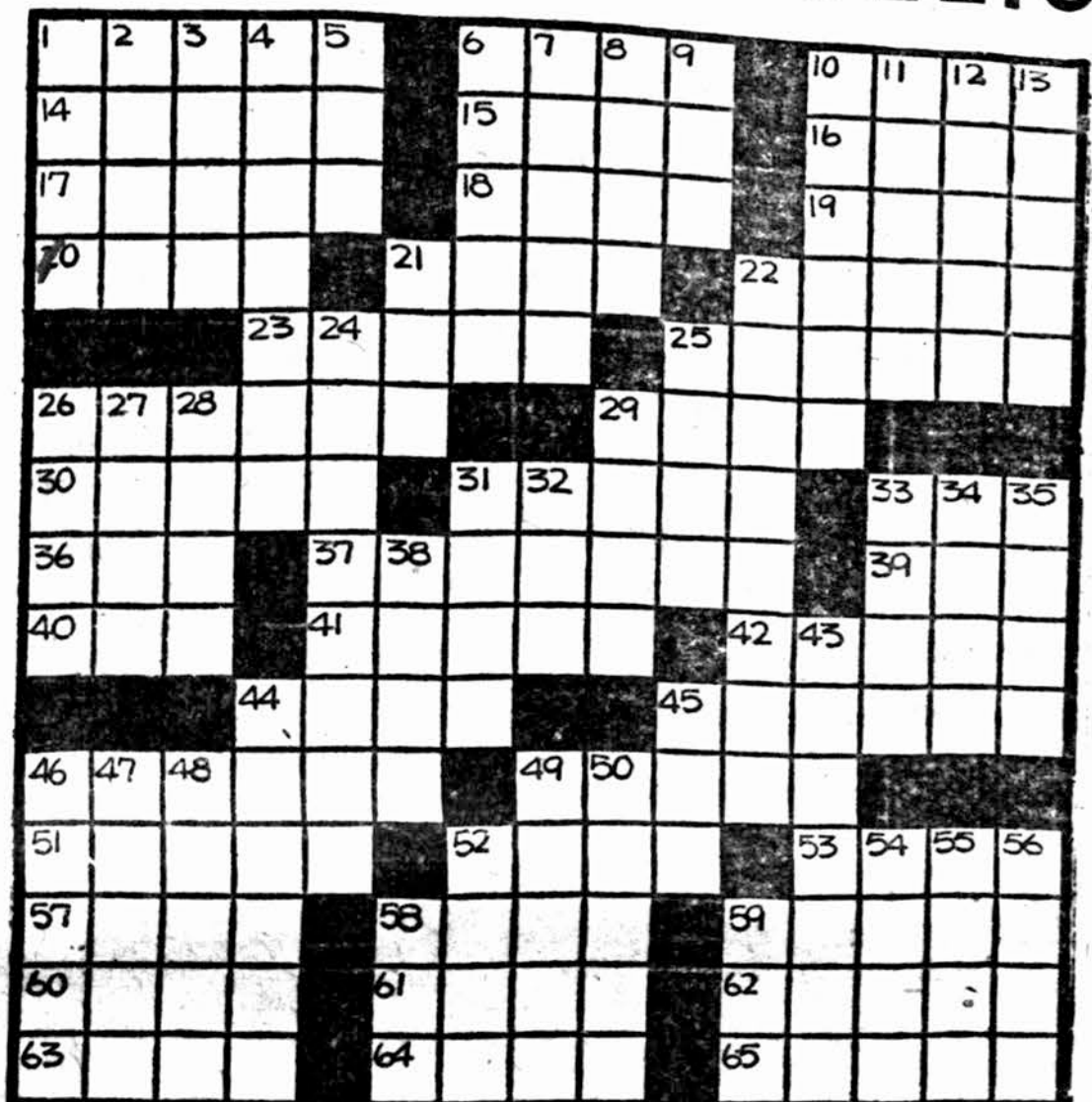
Something to "Con" Over



THE solution of this unusual word puzzle is found by supplying the seven missing letters to complete a word of 10 letters on each of the eight lines. Clues are suggested in the lines of the following rhymes:

- Children who in politeness are versed,
The statements of elders will never the first.
- At all your ideals this fellow will mock,
His specialty is all the people to shock.
- If the girl who said "no" would only do this,
To ply again his suit no lover would miss.
- The lawyers try to the fourth the witness
And thus impair the poor guy's fitness.
- This fellow serves in a foreign land,
When our country's agent is not at hand.
- When the English find a tempest brews,
These are the signals that they use.
- These stubborn fellows, sad to relate,
Never agree in any debate.
- This automatic music-machine
In concert halls is often seen.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- Very big
- 10-footed crustacean
- Speak feebly or faintly
- Large body of water
- Adventitious breathing
- Pertaining to an era
- Trolleys
- Is ill
- Roman cloak
- Withered
- Who is the missing member of a famous radio team: "Amos 'n' —"?
- German province
- Narrow paths
- Aviators
- Who said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me"?
- What English architect designed the famous St. Paul's Cathedral in London?
- Showers
- Attempts
- South American tuber
- Everything
- Affirms
- Bellow
- Tiny
- What country has suffered serious military defeats in Africa?
- Passages in the brain
- Slide over
- Sly, base
- Caused to germinate artificially
- Explosive sounds
- Mountain nymph
- Fragile
- Appendage
- Ascend
- Ireland
- What is the missing part in the name of the Capital of New Mexico: — F6?
- Being
- Sister of one's mother
- Weasel-like animal
- Discerns
- Afternoon socials
- Figure beloved by Boy Scouts: Dan —

VERTICAL

- Divisions of land
- Large plot of ground
- Behind
- Whom did Weygand succeed as Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in World War II?
- Being in the abstract
- What American novelist wrote "The Red Badge of Courage"?
- Predatory incursions
- Unite
- Babylonian deity
- Who is head of the Vichy government?
- Wear away
- Enthusiastic
- Projects
- Emmet
- Benediction
- Attacked
- Worry
- Bird's stomach
- Hearty
- Annoy
- Having great resisting power
- Former Russian monarch
- Religion (abbr.)
- Genus of olives
- Outer bark of a tree
- Off
- Be strewn over
- Having a will
- Gazes at fixedly
- Solar body
- Who received the Ten Commandments on Mt. Sinai?
- Ascended
- Hire
- Of what country is Chungking the capital?
- Suggests indirectly
- Real
- Pilaster
- Roman highway
- Stuff with pork
- Corrode
- Sigh convulsively

WAR PUBLICITY

(Con't from previous page)

Facilities were arranged for neutral newspaper correspondents in England.

The value of pictorial publicity was realised. At a time when British photographers, frowned upon by officialdom, were reduced to push-biking round France and Belgium, Wellington House arranged for the appointment of accredited photographers and for the release of official Admiralty War Office and Flying Corps pictures.

A monthly illustrated magazine called "The War Pictorial" was published in huge quantities and in a bewildering variety of languages and was given world-wide circulation.

Cartoons, cigarette cards, films like "Britain Prepared," facsimile reproductions of brutal German proclamations in the invaded territories, followed in a torrent.

Out of these pioneering efforts of Wellington House grew the Department of Information which came into being under Mr. John Buchan (the late Lord Tweedsmuir) in the winter of 1915-16.

By this time the Department was scattered all over London. Wellington House overflowed into a dispatching office in Buckingham Palace Road. The film section under Sir William

Jury was in the House of Lords. The Foreign News Section was in Victoria Street.

As the work grew so did the public criticism. It was too costly. It used too much paper. It was inept.

Finally, early in 1918 Sir Max Aitken (now Lord Beaverbrook) was appointed Minister of Information and Wellington House and its many annexes were moved into a number of hotels in Norfolk Street, Strand, with the new dignity of a Ministry.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA BRANCH

They laid down that the aim of British Propaganda must be to make the German people realise:

(1) That they had no chance of winning the war in face of the economic blockade and the growing military strength of the Allies following the participation of the United States in the War.

(2) That the only way that the German people could escape complete ruin was for them to break with the Imperialist system which had brought them into the war and to qualify for admission eventually into the League of Nations system which was one of the Allied war aims.

Every method of distribution known to mankind was used to convey this message to the German people.

Millions of leaflets were dropped from the skies over Germany. As

one German writer put it: "English poison rained down from God's clear sky."

Books camouflaged to look like standard German works, letters posted in neutral countries and in Germany itself, a newspaper printed in German language in England, all carried the same message into Germany.

Like a creeping paralysis the propaganda spread among the enemy. In the phrase of Ludendorff the German people were hypnotised "as a rabbit is by a snake."

The propaganda campaign was never completed. There was no need. The morale of the German Army and the German people had cracked. There was no doubt words had paved the way for the Allies victory.

The spreading of other messages

of hope—Independence for Czech and Slav minorities—had previously resulted in the collapse of Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

WAR AND PEACE AIMS

If there is any lesson to be drawn from the story of the nation's publicity campaign in the last war, it appears to be that before the present Ministry of Information can expect the German people to capitulate before its War of Words it must be in a position to state in the clearest terms to the enemy not only our war aims but our peace aims.

When our Government and those who fight with us know the kind of world they hope to construct out of the wreckage of this war, they may have a message that is worth sending into Germany.

DR. B. N. DESAI. L. M. & S.
Wadifalia. SURAT.

HYDROCELE
SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

MYSTERY OF BLOOD-TRANSFUSION

(Continued From Page 2)

blood is kept cool at a uniform temperature. Within a day or two the cells of the blood settle to the bottom of the bottle, leaving a pale yellowish fluid on top. Before being used, the bottle is turned about to mix the cells and the fluid once more, and at the same time, the blood is heated slowly to almost blood heat. It can now be injected through a hollow needle into the recipient.

This stored blood can be used any time within some weeks of its leaving the vein of the donor. In practice, blood over two weeks old is rarely used, but there are many records to show that it can be used up to four or five weeks.

When the blood which has been taken from a donor has been stored and not used for a transfusion it is not discarded. The plasma or clear part of the blood is separated off from the corpuscles and filtered. It can be used after it has been treated instead of whole blood. It has the great advantage that it keeps almost indefinitely and does not require the same degree of refrigeration which is necessary in order to keep whole blood. Plasma is not quite as good as whole blood, but it is an excellent substitute when whole blood is unobtainable.

It has been found, too, that the plasma from people of groups other than Group O can be used in the same way as plasma from Group O blood. This means that instead of, as in the past, only 45 out of every 100 volunteers being used as donors, nearly every volunteer for blood transfusion is suitable. The methods of mixing and treating the plasma ensure that there will be no chance of agglutination (bad "mixing") when it is injected

and also that it does not contain any bacteria.

WHY WOUNDS CAUSE THIRST

Now as to the use of blood and plasma. Imagine a person who has lost, through some injury or wound, a considerable quantity of blood. The body attempts to restore the lost blood by withdrawing fluid (mostly water) from the tissues of the body. This loss of fluid from the tissues explains the thirst of all injured people. Fluid given by the mouth is rapidly passed into the blood stream, and, if the loss of blood is not too great, the need for a blood transfusion may not arise. Suppose the loss is considerable, the blood vessels—arteries, veins and the tiny capillaries—contain much less blood than the body requires to maintain its efficient working. The organs and the rest of the body do not receive enough oxygen to carry on their functions and not enough fluid to carry away their waste products. A blood transfusion immediately restores the power of the blood to carry sufficient oxygen and enough fluid to wash out the body waste.

Soon the patient feels stronger and, in a very few minutes, the change may be almost dramatic. A man whose pulse cannot be felt, who has the pallor of death on his face and may be unconscious, puts on the pinkish glow of health, wakes up and says he feels fine! If blood is not available a plasma transfusion is given. This tide over the critical period and enables the patient to be moved to a hospital where a blood transfusion is possible. Its effects are scarcely less remarkable than those seen after blood transfusion. Sometimes a plasma

transfusion is in itself enough to save a life provided it can be given early enough after the wound or injury has been received.

FLOWN ACROSS THE CHANNEL

It is such a pity that donors are denied the opportunity of seeing such a patient. In France and Belgium our wounded men had blood transfusions given them. Blood and plasma taken from English arms were flown across the Channel and poured into the veins of the grievously wounded. The hundreds or even thousands who owe their lives to their self-sacrifice of the people at home will never know the names of those who, in an English town or village, shed their blood so that an unknown wounded man might live.

There is no mystery about blood transfusion. No need to speak of it with bated breath. Its widespread use, and on a large scale, is novel indeed, but for years the British Red Cross Society has had a blood transfusion organization which has saved countless lives of men, women and children throughout the whole of England. The volunteer donors who made up that service were from every walk of life. They have not only saved the lives of many by their actions but the lives of hundreds by their example.

THE blacksmith's sweetheart came into the forge just as he paused to wipe the perspiration from his brow.

"Shall we go to the pictures to-night, Joe?" asked the girl.

"Nay, lass," replied Joe. "I'm playing darts for 't' club to-night."

The girl pouted.

"I'm tired of you and your silly darts," she announced.

"Eh, come, lass," pleaded Joe, as he picked up his hammer. "A man must get some exercise sometimes."



Editor: "Why don't you write on both sides of the paper?"

Poet: "Would you take it if I did?"

Editor: "No, but think what you'd be doing for your county now there's a paper shortage!"

"PICK-ME-UP"!

(Continued from Page 8)

couldn't see beyond his nose. "Where did you pick her up?"

Roda and Soli burst out laughing. "In an Iranian's shop" answered Soli.

"How did you do it? It seems a trick worth learning. Did you wink or . . ." teased the old man.

"Oh! Nothing crude and common like that. I just picked her up; literally, you know; picked her up and carried her off in my car," boasted Soli.

"Trying to fool an old man, hey?"

However much Soli insisted that he was telling the truth, the old man just would not believe him. Their wedding day soon arrived. At dinner, the waiter asked them what drink they would like to have.

Oh, pick-me-up, of course!" they said together and burst out laughing. The waiter wondered why they were laughing so much. His question and their answer did not strike him as being funny in the least.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Perfect Scores: Marksman No. 1—five shots, hitting section 12 twice, section 14 twice and section 48 once; No. 2—six shots, hitting section 14 four times, section 38 once, and section 12 four times; No. 3—six shots, hitting section 12 four times and section 14 twice; No. 4—five shots, hitting section 12 three times and section 32 twice; No. 5—six shots, hitting section 12 three times and sections 32, 18 and 14 once each.

Nine Nines: 9 minus 9 times 9 plus 99 and 99/99.

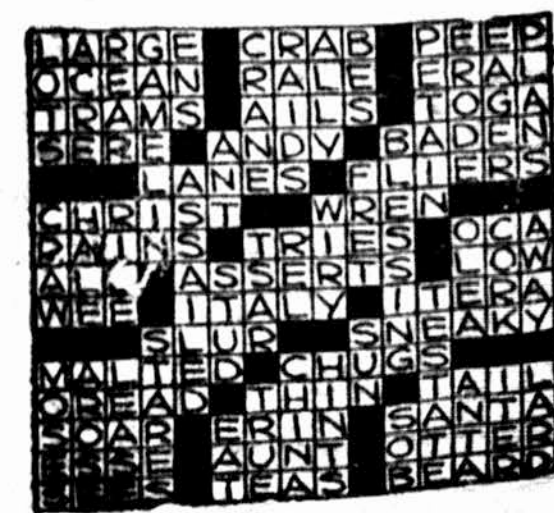
Open Puzzle: 1. Contradict; 2. Iconoclast; 3. Reconsider; 4. Disconcert; 5. Vice-consul; 6. Storm-cones; 7. Pro-and-Cons; 8. Harmonicon.

Fill-In Puzzle: Across—1. as; 2. cat; 3. 20; 4. elephant; 11. ape; 12. keep; 14. boy; 15. an; 16. win; 17. own; 18. oil; 19. us; 21. to; 22. hat. Top to Bottom—2. peak; 3. crab; 4. tea; 5. on; 6. peanuts; 9. hen; 10. tail; 12. pet; 16. wish; 17. oak; 20. so; 23. ah.

Prince to Pauper: Prince, pierce, pierre, rapper, rapper, pauper.

Hidden Animals: 1. CAT; 2. BEAR; 3. OX; 4. PIG; 5. COW; 6. LAMB; 7. APE; 8. RAT; 9. BOAR; 10. BAT; 11. DOG; 12. LION.

Hidden Colors: 1. RED; 2. GRAY; 3. BROWN; 4. TAN; 5. GREEN; 6. BLUE; 7. WHITE; 8. VIOLET.



Do you know?
1—Malaria can be contracted only through the bite of a mosquito.
2—A female mosquito lays 50 to 150 eggs in one batch—frightful evidence of how easily malaria can spread.

ENEMIES of HEALTH
Kill mosquitoes with FLIT

Save your family and yourself from the danger and torment of mosquitoes. Spray Flit. Flit quickly kills mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insect pests. Its effectiveness has been tested and found unsurpassed. Flit spray will not stain. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES! They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

FLIT

Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES



"It must have taken a strong will for your husband to give up smoking?"
"I have a strong will!"

TWO actors who were jealous of each other met in a pub. They exchanged frigid nods.
"How are you getting along?" asked one.
"Pretty well" replied the other. "Still keeping alive."
The first man eyed his rival steadily for a second and then asked, casually: "What's your motive?"

"YOU seem very quiet to-night, Roland," said the pretty girl. "Are you—are you sure you love me?"
"Love you!" Roland exclaimed. "Good Heavens, Rhoda, when we were saying good-bye at the gate last night your dog bit a piece out of my leg, and I didn't even notice it till I got home!"

A LARGE flustered woman, dragging a small boy, sailed through the station barrier and approached her waiting husband.
"Hullo," said the man. "You're late."
"Oh, don't talk about it, Alf," replied his wife. "I never 'ad such a time! What with young Bill 'anging on me 'and, me 'anging on to the luggage-rack, the train 'ung up in a tunnel and you 'anging about in the station for me, I was in a regular state of suspense."

HITLER used to stand in front of a parrot for hours, trying to make it say: "Heil, Hitler."

At last he pleaded: "Say 'Heil, Hitler', and I'll give you some monkey-nuts."

"Heil, Hitler," snapped the bird immediately then added: "I'll say any daft thing for monkey-nuts!"

THE vacuum-cleaner salesman who had an appointment found the house-wife unable to keep it. He suggested the following day.
"That's my busy day," she said. "If you call then you'll find me in a whirligig."
"That won't worry me, madam," said the salesman. "My last customer was in a kimono."



First girl: "Did you notice how entranced George was when I talked to-day? He didn't even open his mouth."

Second ditto: "Well, that's not quite correct darling. I saw him yawn twice."

THROUGHOUT the evening meal neither had spoken. But as soon as the plates had been cleared away and they were seated before the fire, the husband's face lost some of its hardness.
"You know, dear," he said, breaking the long silence. "I've been thinking over our argument."
"Well!" she snapped, without looking up from her sewing.
"Yes, dear, I've decided to agree with you after all," he said meekly.
"That won't do any good," she sniffed. "I've changed my mind."

TWO British naval officers were standing on the bridge of the destroyer when one remarked: "Heavens! Did you see that flash of lightning? I'm sure we're running into a storm."
"Don't be silly; that wasn't a flash of lightning—that was an Italian battleship going home," said his companion.

HAVE you any cream for restoring the complexion?" asked the faded spinster.

"Restoring, miss? You mean preserving!" said the assistant heartily.
He sold her ten shillings worth!

OLD Tom had had a good week, and thought he'd buy his wife a present, so he picked up the table and carried it out of the house, put it on top of his head, and trotted off down the road with it.
Bill Smith met him.
"Allo, Tom are you moving?"
"No," said Tom, "I'm going to buy the wife a tablecloth."

"YES," said an old man, "I've had some terrible disappointments in my time, but none stands out like the one that came to me when I was a boy."
"And what was that?"
"I crawled under a tent to see a circus, only to discover that it was a revival meeting."

A FARMER had a horse for sale. He wanted £80 but was offered only £50. He refused to sell.

That night the horse died, so he telegraphed the prospective buyer: "Am willing to accept your offer of £50 for horse."

He received a wire clinching the bargain. Next morning a cheque for £50 came by post, so he sent



"I hear the last of your daughters is getting married, sir. Who's the lucky man?"
"I am."

the horse by rail in the usual way.

Some days later he attended the market, steering clear of the buyer, but at length they happened to meet.

The buyer was very affable, so at last plucking up courage, the farmer said: "What about the horse I sold you?"

"Well," said the buyer, "unfortunately it was dead when it arrived, but I put it up to raffle. I got five men to take tickets at £20 each, and gave the winner his money back."

THE battle for Benghazi was in full swing. The colonel of a Scots regiment was jealous of the large number of prisoners the Australians were taking, so he called his men together and offered 2s. 6d. per hundred prisoners brought in.

The next day a Scotsman marched in with 800 Italians: the officer paid him £1, at the same time asking how he had managed to get so many single-handed. The Scot replied:—
"I bought them from the Australians at a bob a hundred."

THE sergeant-major had the reputation of never being at a loss for an answer. A young officer made a bet with a brother officer that in less than twenty-four hours he would ask the sergeant-major a question that would baffle him.

The sergeant-major accompanied the officer on his rounds in the course of which the cook-house was inspected. Pointing to a large copper of water just beginning to boil, the officer said:

"Why does that water boil only round the edges of the copper and not in the centre?"

"The water round the edge, sir," replied the vetedan. "is for the men on guard; they have their breakfast half an hour before the rest of the company"

"I sincerely regret our misunderstanding, Florence, and am quite ready to be friends again."
"Misunderstanding, indeed! If you had any feeling you'd call it a quarrel."



Plumber: "Yus mum, there's no doubt about it. That's a leak all right."

THE Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy One Anna

For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by
"CHRONICLERS"

Strange are the ways of the journalists—even if it is a journalist who says that!

Once upon a time—as all good stories must begin—a reporter in a Delhi paper turned in the report of a court case involving a Christian woman. The sub-editor, on afternoon duty, while giving the headlines, turned the "Christian woman" into "an Anglo-Indian girl". And next morning it was "European Lady In Sensational Court Case" on the posters!

Hollywood To Film Nehru's Life?

We were reminded of this classic example of journalistic imagination running riot when we read in an Urdu paper published from Hyderabad (Deccan), the startling news that

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's life is being filmed in Hollywood with Paul Muni playing the role of the Indian leader. A number of Satyagrahis and police sergeants from India have arrived in Hollywood to lend the colour of realism to the picture.

Now we should have kicked ourselves for missing such a prize scoop—but we did not! For, we happen to know that no such film is being produced in Hollywood. Also we have a shrewd guess how this sensational "scoop" evolved out of nothing in four stages.

STAGE ONE: Three months ago, the Hollywood Correspondent of "Hindu" (Madras) wrote in one of her weekly despatches that many people in the film colony were interested by reading "Towards Freedom", the American edition of Pandit Nehru's autobiography.

STAGE TWO: "The Bombay Sentinel" reproduced this paragraph on its Cinema Page with a splash headline which hinted that Hollywood was "interested" in the Nehru autobiography—possibly with the idea of producing a film of it.

Humour Creates Howler

STAGE THREE: A couple of weeks later Columnist "Zabak" of "Blitz" featured the story on his page, adding Paul Muni's name for



GLUBB
"Father of the Little Chin"



PAUL MUNI
Pasteur, Emile Zola, Juarez—and now Jawaharlal?

authenticity, we presume. (After all Paul Muni has played three idealists—Pasteur, Zola and Juarez—why not a fourth—Jawaharlal?)

Humorously added Columnist Zabak, in his usually Zabakian style:—

Probably it won't be long now before Hollywood will invite a couple of Anglo-Indian sergeants to supervise the lathi charges and give other technical details regarding how the police charged defenceless women and children on the sands at Chowpatty during the last Civil Disobedience movement. Perhaps a few real 'satyagrahis' will also be imported to lend authentic colour and background to the film.

STAGE FOUR: Unfamiliar with Zabakian humour, the Hyderabad Urdu magazine (and many more, we believe) swallowed it, hook line and sinker. Result: Many people in India to-day are anxiously waiting for the Jawaharlal film. And they will keep on waiting!

Halifax Will K. O. The Idea

The production policy of Hollywood studios (so far as films on Indian subjects are concerned) is dictated by the British Embassy in Washington and we can't imagine Ex-Viceroy Halifax giving his O. K. to a film of Rebel Nehru's life.

Apart from that, Hollywood seldom makes films on the biographies of living celebrities. There has been only one notable exception "Boy's Town" in which Spencer Tracy played the role of Father Flanagan, the founder of the world-famous asylum for derelict children

Colonel Lawrence: 1941 Edition

Make a note of this name: Major G. B. Glubb, also known as Glubb Pasha.

He is likely to prove the Colonel Lawrence of the present war.

His desert legionnaires played a remarkable part in Iraq, reconnoitring, harrying enemy's communications, cutting the railway and generally carrying on guerilla fighting. Now he is sure to be busy in Syria.

The German wireless recently announced that Major Glubb had been killed in the desert fighting



PANDIT JAWAHARLAL
Will his life be filmed by Hollywood?

near Rutbah but he is very much alive.

"Father Of Little Chin"

This is how he is described by "News Review" of London:—

"A short, slight man with a receding chin and mild eyes, John Glubb was educated at Cheltenham College; his military career started at Woolwich, incubator for the Royal Engineers. Sent to France during World War I, he was severely wounded in the jaw.

"In Mesopotamia after the war, he learned Arabic, lived with the natives and earned the name Abu Huneik, 'Father of the Little Chin', a legacy from France.

"Later he joined the Transjordan Arab Legion. In his office at Amman he has two pictures—one of Napoleon and the other of George Washington. Outside his office a crowd of natives often clusters, asking to join the Legion under Glubb and be permitted to guard the vital Iraq pipe-line through which flows precious petrol.

"Over 40,000 square miles Glubb rules with a handful of men."

"Author! Author!"

With increasing association of original literary talent with the production of pictures, the author is coming into his own in the Indian film world.

Prominent among the literateurs who have adopted the film medium is V. S. Khandekar, 40-year-old Marathi short story-writer and novelist who presided over the recent Marathi Literary Conference. His latest story to come on the screen is "Amrit" (see opposite page).

Vishnu Sakharan Khandekar has studied in college only upto Intermediate, most of his education having been acquired in the hard school of life.

It was as a village teacher that he began his career. But the literary bug had bitten him and soon his stories, essays and novels started making their appearance. Having made a name for himself as a budding author, he renounced pedagogy and since then he has devoted himself entirely to literature.

His literary ancestry can be traced to publicist Agarkar, Play-right Gadkari and Humourist Kolhatkar.

His first popular novel was "Don Dhruva" (Two Poles), a story of working class people. His first screenplay was "Chhaya" which sky-rocketed the name of Huns with its almost revolutionary story on the rich-versus-poor theme.

Since then he has written "Devata" and "In Search Of Happiness" but that Khandekar fire was missing in both of them. In 'Amrit,' he returns to the 'Chhaya' pattern, even if realism and social significance are much sugar-coated with a lot of romance-and-song business.

Khandekar is a voracious reader, a humanitarian, married, has children, dresses simply, lives in Kolhapur, is the head of the Literary Dept. of Navyug Chitrapat Studio. Hobby: Falling ill frequently!

Spain's Joan Of Arc

"No Pasaran!" (They Shall Not Pass).

It was a woman's voice that rang from one end of Spain to the other and men and women, peasants and workers and students and intellectuals, echoed the stirring calls "No Pasaran! No Pasaran!!"

It was the voice of Dolores Ibarruri, the world-famous Pasionaria, who told the women of Spain:

"The lives and future of our children are at stake. This is not the time for hesitation, this is no time for timidity. We women must demand that our men be courageous. We must inspire them with the thought that a man must know how to die worthily. We prefer to be widows of heroes rather than wives of cowards."

But the heroic struggle of the Spanish people against Franco and his Fascist mercenaries was unavailing. And now the news comes that Pasionaria has been condemned by one of Franco's tribunals to banishment and a fine of 25 million peseta.

To-day when the democracies who betrayed republican Spain are themselves plunged in a horrible war, La Pasionaria's prophetic words may well be recalled:

"You must aid the Spanish people! Beware to-day it is us, but to-morrow your turn will come."

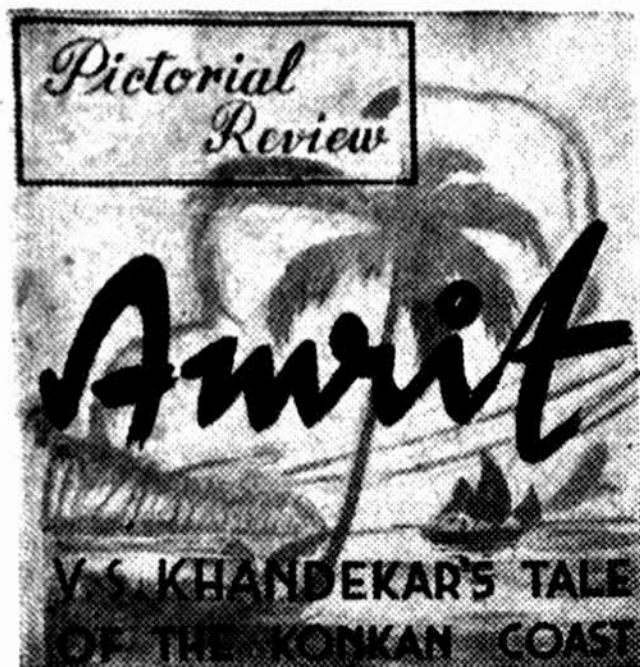
The Last Laugh!

"How dare you criticise my new film? You slept during the whole show."

"Sorry old man, but sleeping can also express an opinion."



V. S. KHANDEKAR
His "Amrit" deals with palm trees and poverty



The palm-groves of Konkan provide the background as well as the dramatic motif of "Amrit". It is the story of what a palm-tree does to its owner and to those who drink its nectar-like juice turned into liquid poison—toddy!



Bhagatji (Salvi), the rich owner of palm plantations, is austere and devout, regular in his daily 'Puja'



.... but his heart never melts at the entreaties of his tenants and debtors.



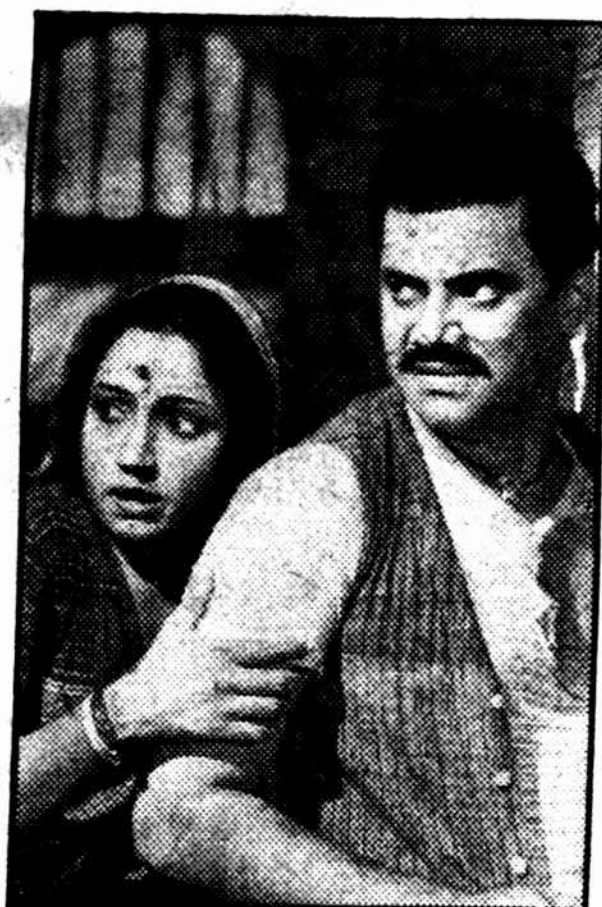
He loves his daughter, Gulab (Meenakshi), a vivacious and romantic young thing and



his city-bred son, Amrit (Vithal) whom he recalls from the city to look after the estate.



Amrit brings along his college chum, happy-go-lucky Bulbul (Vinayak) to keep him company.



On the way, Amrit befriends a cobbler's family and gives them palms, money not entirely for altruistic reasons!



In the romantic shadows of the cobbler's family, Gulab inevitably falls in love with Bulbul, despite her father's displeasure.



The cobbler, Kisan (Baburao Pendharkar) has a different fascination for the palms. He is a toddy-addict.



.... One day Amrit accidentally kills the cobbler's daughter. The cobbler's wife, Jamuna (Lalita Pawar) has to bury the child.



.... While her husband is arrested on the false evidence tendered by Bhagatji to save his son. Who would believe a confirmed drunkard? Kisan leaves his wife a legacy of vengeance.



And Jamuna adopts a strange device to take her revenge. She entices Amrit and causes a public scandal, and the fearing Bhagatji's name is mud!



He is left alone and friendless, with only his palms for company, and realizes



that palm-groves must ensure amity, peace and social justice instead of yielding the poison of toddy.

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